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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Irish State Sees Fascist Rise**

**Texas Captures Kidnap Gang**

**New York Plans Racket War**

**Roumania Repudiates Debts**

**Brazil Coffee May Run Motors**

**Will W.E.C. Flop End Parleys?**

THE Irish Free State sees the Blue Shirts, or Fascists, in a dramatic gesture to show strength. Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the three-weeks-old Blue Shirts, formally the National Guards, replies to the Government's forbidding of last Sunday's parade by announcing church parades in all Free State districts for next Sunday. The Blue Shirts, claiming 40,000 members, undertake to enroll as many more during the week for an imposing showing. President de Valera may again forbid the parade, or may call a general election, hoping for more power with which to oppose the Blue Shirts' growing threat. These Fascists voice increasing discontent. Many want an immediate republic. President de Valera promises a republic, but hesitates to take the plunge—It is more serious business than dropping the oath to the King.

¶ Texas deals another blow to racketeers and kidnapers with the capture of 11 alleged to be notorious offenders. Chief of those taken in a farmhouse near Paradise is Harvey J. Bailey, escaped Kansas convict, charged with leading the Kansas City plaza killings on June 17 and the abduction of Charles F. Urschel. Part of the marked ransom money was on him. Department of Justice agents show their skill. Urschel knew he was held in a farmhouse on a regular airplane route. One Sunday the airplane missed. The department sleuths check all airplane lines—Their clever work shames Sherlock Holmes and brings justice a triumph.

¶ The U. S. Senate Committee on Racketeering rouses the nation from New York. At public hearings expert crime handlers show the need of coöperation between federal, state and city law enforcement agencies in a way never dreamed of before. Edward P. Mulrooney, former New York police chief, declares lashing with a whip in addition to prison sentence will do most to halt racketeers. Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison states that the police know who the powerful racketeers are, but the officers lack public backing. From many sources comes cheerful news—An awakening public is about to give backing of avalanche proportions.

¶ Roumania discontinues payments on foreign debts of all sorts. With a debt of £200,000,000, the Government decides to withhold all service after unsuccessful negotiations through several years with creditors. Two years ago the Iorga régime was ousted by King Carol and a Peasant Party Government set up. Army officers, teachers and civil servants were paid long overdue salaries and industry was set in motion through emergency measures, but the stimulus has ended. Roumania declared it would never dishonor its signature—Now it says the example of bigger countries is too strong to withstand.

¶ Brazil draws hope from a prospective outlet for its surplus coffee. The Government considers extensive use of a patented Swedish process, under development for 20 years, for extracting various oils and chemicals from the coffee bean. The new method, which involves cooking and dry distillation, is said by the inventor, Dr. E. L. Rinman, to have vast practical possibilities. Alcohols and hydrocarbons thus obtained are good for motor fuels or to strengthen fuels now in common use. Strange substitutions may come—The coffee-drinker, his bean required by the family auto, may try a beverage of gasoline.

¶ Has failure of the World Economic Conference at London doomed such parleys in the future? Already governments are reverting to the old method of speaking through their ambassadors, as three did recently to Berlin. But Erwin D. Canham, Monitor Washington correspondent who covered the W. E. C., comes to the defense of conferences. Properly prepared for, properly conducted, they prove invaluable. His article today is a unique disclosure in a vital matter. He shows many things little known and one in particular—Why America made poor score at London.

¶ Chicago reports that a convention of hoboes of America drafts and adopts a fair practices code. Leading lights of the Sons of Rest drop off the brakebeams long enough to hold a silver jubilee and put themselves on record. The hoboes resolve to wash no more dishes in restaurants for a meal, to demand 50 cents an hour for shoveling snow or coal or cleaning windows, and to let no tyrannical farmer make them cut wood all day for the right to sleep in the barn. They demand more comfortable rods under freight cars. They voice their chief virtue—No hobo ever took a hard job away from a man with wife and children.

## Labor Dissatisfied With NRA In Massachusetts; May Bolt

### State Federation Demands More Representation on Recovery Board—Mostly Now, It Says Composed of Employers

Massachusetts labor will take matters into its own hands unless developments in the NRA improve materially within the next few days.

In a statement today, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation, revealed the extreme dissatisfaction labor feels for what it deems the unbalanced nature of the State Recovery Board.

Declaring that the personnel of this board is mostly made up of employers, Mr. Watt declared the Federation would set up its own committees in representative cities to advise workers of their rights under the NRA unless greater representation in the settlement of disputes is given to labor.

With the present set-up, the board headed by Mr. Edward A. Filene, with but one labor representative of the nine members, defeats, according to Mr. Watt, the whole scheme of the recovery program, which he views as fundamentally a measure to improve labor conditions.

To stress the partnership of labor and industry in the original act, to demand for labor the right to collective bargaining and then to stack the arbitration board with employers, is, according to him, to wrest from labor both industrial partnership and collective bargaining after having granted it.

He proposed that there should be three labor men, three employers, and three with impartial viewpoints on the state board, and advocated greater representation for women.

He also denounced on the same grounds the various chamber of commerce committees to arbitrate labor disputes. These two, he said, are run by employers. If there were in the several communities arbitration committees established on the representative basis he outlined for the state board, labor would be content, he said.

Employers in New England sign-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## Indian Sugar Crop Is Five Times That Produced by Cuba

### Expected That Within Two Years It Will Be Producing All It Uses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SIMLA, India—While the chief sugar-producing countries of the world have been obliged to limit production lately, owing to surplus stocks, India has increased its output.

India has always grown sugar cane but until comparatively recent times, it was only utilized for the production of gur, or unrefined sugar specially suitable for Indian sweetmeats. Modern conditions led to the introduction, and then to the increasing import of, white, refined sugar.

Recent figures show India to be producing about 11 per cent of the total world sugar output and to be consuming about 15 per cent of it. They show that approximately 2,886,000 acres are under cane in all parts of India. This is greater than the sugar area of Cuba and five times greater than that of Java. But Indian refined sugar production is up to date comparatively very inferior.

A conference representing the central, the provincial governments and the interests of the sugar growers and the sugar manufacturers has just been sitting in Simla. It is the outcome of the growth of the industry being so rapid as to suggest the desirability of regulation. The effect of it is expected to be toward better organization and thus to strengthening of the growth, efficiency and stability of Indian sugar production in all its stages.

The Sir Fazl i Husain, Member of the Viceregal Council in charge of the subject, gave the conference statistics indicating that India will by 1934-35 be producing as much sugar as it at present consumes. Factories have greatly increased during the past two years. Others are rapidly springing up. Cultivation of improved canes is spreading accordingly.

## WHDH Loses Plea For Unlimited Time

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Denial of the application of Station WHDH, Boston, for authority to increase its operating hours from limited time to full time, was recommended to the radio commission today by Examiner George H. Hill.

Mr. Hill found that Boston and eastern Massachusetts now receive adequate broadcast service at night from already existing stations and that WHDH failed to make a "sufficient showing." Moreover, he held that granting of the application would result in interference between WHDH and Station KOA, at Denver, the dominant station on the 830 kilocycle channel. Examiner Hill's report was based on a hearing in Washington June 21, 22 and 23.

Under its present license, WHDH, operated by the Matheson Radio Company, is assigned to the 830 kilocycle channel until local sunset at Denver, with 1000 watts power. The channel is a clear channel allocated to the fifth radio zone and used by KOA full time. The National Broadcasting Company, operating KOA, opposed the WHDH application along with those of several other stations.

## Yellow River Flood Isolates Chinese City

KAIFUNG, Honan Province, China, Aug. 15 (AP)—One thousand peasants were reported to have perished in a few minutes today when dikes of the Yellow River broke and flood waters covered a large area.

Dikes north of Kaifung, a city of 175,000 in northeastern China, were holding, but this community was nearly isolated by floods west and east of here.

Inhabitants worked to reinforce the city walls with sandbags should the dike fail as they have in many other places.

## Roumania Votes To Cease Payment On Foreign Debts

### Temporary Saving to Aid Balancing of Budget; Act Affects Credit

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 15—After unsuccessful negotiations with creditors lasting several years, the Roumanian Government today decided to cease payments on foreign debts of every sort. The April 1 Roumanian debt amounts to £200,500,000 at par.

This purely unilateral transaction means the temporary repudiation of all debt contracts although theoretically the sums for debts service will be blocked in the National Bank in Roumanian currency.

The state thus effects an annual saving equal to nearly one-seventh of its total budget. For three years the question of balancing the budget has resorted to credit and improving the financial situation of the state has been the chief political issue here.

Two years ago under the Iorga régime, the situation in the state treasury was so bad that not only the teachers, civil servants and the state furnishers were not paid, but army officers also were obliged to go for months without their salaries. A sense of unrest became evident in all parts of the country and in all classes.

King Carol then dramatically dismissed his dictatorial professor Premier and called the National Peasant Party again into power. Whereupon, by means of emergency measures, current and most back salaries immediately were paid and the foundations were laid for the beginning of a general financial improvement with industry working to a capacity and with comparatively little unemployment.

However, the demand for inflation constantly has been made by several parties, and especially for the suspension of foreign debt payments. But the Government, in hoping to reach an agreement with foreign creditors, repeatedly has declared that Roumania would never cease to honor its signature, although many states, in this and other parts of Europe, partially or completely stopped meeting their foreign debt obligations.

It was a special point of honor that this Government should pay its state debts for it constantly has urged coöperation with foreign capital in contradiction to the policy of Roumania's famous Liberal Party, which defied foreign money lenders and advocated Roumania's development by means of its own resources.

But finally the National Peasant Government and its exceedingly able finance minister have been forced to reverse its policy and once more to estrange foreign bankers.

This step will effect severely Roumania's credit abroad, but Roumanians point out that its credit was already nil. In Government circles, it is said that when other European states begin to pay their foreign debts, Roumania will make arrangements to pay hers too.

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**Things Present**

Another delightful editorial dealing with the Tuttle family will be found under the heading, "On With the Dance." And while you are on the back page, don't miss the first Letter to the Monitor.

The sixth article in the Puppets series will be found on the Progress in Education page.

Two more readers share interesting gardening experiences in the Hobbies column on the Home Building and Gardening page.

More Vacation Vocations on the inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

Tomorrow brings the third article in "The Baby's First Year" series on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Wednesday's regular features include: Come Play, Betty Bee, and another adventure with Boston Common's most illustrious inhabitant, Roger F. Scroggins.

## Dictator Sought To Solve Problem Of Milk Industry

### Strong Federal Control Used During War Days to Aid Industry

A federal dictatorship to enable dairymen to "start from scratch" again is Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert's challenge to the nation-wide milk muddle.

On one hand are strike agitators. On the other are those who claim that chain store competition is unfair. Still another group insists that the middleman is taking all the profits, leaving the farmer without gain. But Dr. Gilbert thinks that all factions share the blame and the Federal Government is the only unit to bring order to the situation.

"We did it during the war—we can do it again," the Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture declared, referring to his secretaryship of the federal milk administration during that trying period.

**One Authority Needed**

Strikes in New York, state control in Connecticut, rugged individualism in Massachusetts, dairy champions made and dropped overnight—such conditions, the commissioner insisted, call for one recognized authority in the driving seat to get the dairy cart safely over the bumps.

"Chaotic conditions," the commissioner continued, "have run far enough. The dairy industry has shown its inability to work out of its dilemma without help. It is no longer merely a question of prices. The entire bargaining system needs reorganizing."

Chaos reigned more freely in the dairy industry during the war, he said. Federal coöperation set the industry on its feet, where it stayed for 10 years.

The problem of milk surplus is the first to deal with, he pointed out. As it is now, the farmer is paid so much a quart for the milk actually sold. There is always a certain amount left over converted into butter, cheese or other dairy products and sold for what can be obtained for it. On this surplus, the farmer realizes little. Roughly, there has been a 30 to 40 per cent surplus in the Boston market. This is too large for sound business, the commissioner held.

A proper distribution of the surplus expense to be shouldered equally between consumer and producer is advocated by the commissioner.

The commissioner's main point still is that the dairy machinery has become so involved that adjustments should be made "to give the industry a new birth." Theoretically, the industry should work itself out of complications; practically, it is impossible, he said.

The commissioner passed off lightly charges that the middleman is

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## Home Owners Get Government Relief To Meet Charges

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Home owners in this area who have been troubled by threats of foreclosure on their properties owing to their inability through depreciation in or loss of income to meet fixed charges, are receiving relief at the offices of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation at the rate of 500 daily.

The state and metropolitan offices of the corporation, a federal organization with a capital of $2,200,000,000, in the Empire State Building, were crowded to capacity, as they opened for the first time yesterday, and today showed no abatement in the steady stream of distressed home owners who come eagerly to take advantage of their Government's proffer of aid.

The Brooklyn branch was opened this morning, to be followed in quick succession during the balance of the week by the starting up of activities in the other counties of the metropolitan area.

The majority of those who come to file applications appear to be of the type owning modest homes. Most of the applicants are men, "white collar," laborer, and farmer, made one by a common need.

Mr. Vincent Dailey, general manager of the Corporation for New York State, said that about 15,000 applications for relief had been filed by mail prior to the opening of the offices and steps are being taken to save 5,000 homes, at least, from foreclosure in the New York metropolitan area.

## London's Taxi Owners Agree to Union's Plan

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

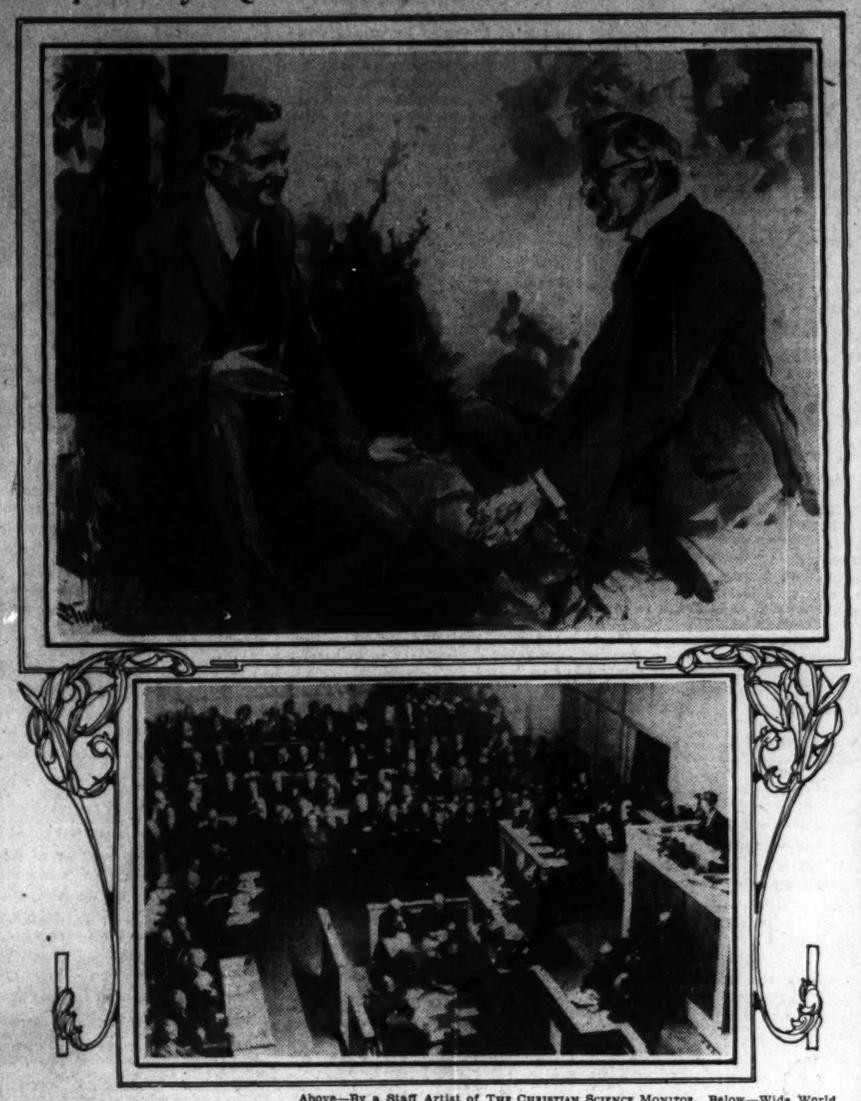
LONDON, Aug. 15—Taxicab drivers today terminated their strike which has kept some 3000 vehicles off the streets of the metropolis for more than a week.

Disagreement arose over the Government order increasing the minimum fare from six to nine pence in line with the demand of cab owners. Drivers protested that the increase would deprive them of part of their customary tips. Settlement was amicably reached when the owners conceded to the demand of the Transport and General Workers' Union that until fare meters are altered, drivers shall receive an additional three pence.

With the new meters, drivers are to be paid on a basis of not less than a 30 per cent commission on the total fare registered.

The strike caused little inconvenience to Londoners, many of whom were holiday making. Moreover London's 8400 taxis appear to more than meet the demand even at the busiest times.

## *Diplomacy's Question—Direct Talks or Conference?*



Above—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Below—Wide World

**Two Methods of Handling International Affairs**

**Former President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain on the Famous Log on the Rapidan Which Paved the Way to the Successful London Naval Conference. Below—The Opening of the Relatively Unsuccessful London Economic Conference.**

## U. S. Recognition Of Cuban Régime Practically Sure

### Welles Notifies Diplomatic Corps of Attitude of His Country

With prospect of early recognition by the United States, Cuba's new Goverment today grappled with the problems which demand immediate solution.

Surrounded by a young and inexperienced Cabinet President de Cespedes issued a plea for the coöperation of the entire republic in recovery.

Recall of the United States destroyer Claxton from Havana Harbor and a gradual cooling of the public temper here give indication of a speedy return to normal conditions.

In the meanwhile leaders of the Machado régime who have not already fled are in hiding or preparing for flight.

At Washington President Roosevelt learned from Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the situation in Cuba was satisfactory.

HAVANA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, has informed the diplomatic corps that the Washington Government is disposed to recognize the new Cuban

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

## *World Conferences at Crisis; Shall Machinery Be Scrapped Or New Engineers Trained?*

### *Failure at London Shows Need of Different Method of Approach in Adjusting the World's Complicated Problems*

**By Erwin D. Canham**

*The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Correspondent, who has just returned from the World Economic Conference in London*

The world today is in the throes of a diplomatic revolution. Failure of the London venture to achieve constructive results has cast grave doubts on the whole conference method, pride of post-war diplomatic artisans. And the nations swing back to the old fashions of direct intervention and ambassadorial activity, as shown in the protests lodged by the powers at Berlin. For the moment diplomacy is of the old school of Metternich, Palmerston, Bismarck.

How, then, shall our diplomatic business be conducted? This is the pertinent and universal query, of as much interest to every citizen, whose livelihood depends upon the issues of political and economic peace and war, as it is to officials who are studying it today in the gloomy chancelleries.

The world has hardly seen a more colossal diplomatic fiasco than the World Economic Conference. The very ambitiousness of the undertaking, the hydra-headedness of problems and national policies, the muddleness of issues, and the ultimate adjournment, have all caused critics to cry: "Such Don Quixote crusades were better abandoned!"

But a good many more thoughtful critics in the Department of State in Downing Street, the Quai d'Orsay, and at Genéva are not so

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

## Duke Flouts Boiled Shirt at Banquet; Postal Shirt Reformers Get New Hope

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The Duke of Marlborough's appearance at a recent banquet here in a soft shirt, white trousers and a lounge coat caused quite a sartorial sensation in the city and incidentally brought new hope to mail carriers, who are pushing their campaign for "sports shirts for postmen."

The postmen, who have succeeded in obtaining a change in hats, had been less fortunate in their appeal to the Postmaster-General in the matter of shirts. But hopes of reviving the agitation for new shirts have grown appreciably with the Duke's innovation. In hot weather, they declare, open shirts would help them to deliver letters with greater ease. The Postmaster-General, however, objects that it would make the carriers look unkempt.

"We welcome the Duke of Marlborough as a powerful adherent," said Dr. Alfred C. Jordan, honorary secretary of the Men's Dress Reform Party. "If a few more people of equal eminence would follow the example of His Grace, men might be spared another 50 years of suffering.

"The Duke has broken away from the boiled shirt convention and that is certainly a good start. My only regret is that His Grace did not go a little further and adopt the open collar. As it was a banquet and not a dance, I suppose a lounge jacket was just endurable."

The editor of "Men's Wear," however, commenting on the innovation, said, "It seems inappropriate that His Grace should wear clothes of the sort described for the simple reason that it is possible to obtain evening clothes such as those worn in the tropics which are much more suitable."

This sentiment was confirmed by a representative of a large tropical outfitting store, who said that tropical dress suits are made chiefly in natural colored silk shantung, natural colored cotton and in gardicord—a cotton mixture in very light gray and fawn for those who do not wish to appear too conspicuous.

"The suits are worn with soft, white silk shirts; they are smartly tailored but do not cling like the ordinary dinner dress. The jacket is like an ordinary lounge jacket."

## Settle Plans Second Stratosphere Flight

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 — Definite plans for a second balloon flight into the stratosphere, probably some time in September after the Gordon-Bennett international balloon races here, are being made by a Century of Progress exposition, it was learned yesterday.

While Commander T. G. W. Settle of the United States Navy, whose recent attempt was cut short by a bad start will pilot the balloon, the new flight will not be sponsored by the Piccard brothers but will be under new sponsorship now being arranged, it was said.

## Drive Against Crime Forces Gathers Speed

### Widespread Activities in United States Seek Common Goal

### Racket Inquiry Opens

### Police Chiefs of Nation Submit Recommendations to Aid Law Enforcement

Widely distributed activities in the United States are bringing the advance against racketeering, kidnaping and other crime nearer to the goals the attainment of which the public is demanding.

The United States Senate Subcommittee on Racketeering, holding its first public meeting in New York City, revealed that the Federal Government's long arm only awaits regulated direction to reach out in every direction and pluck the racket from the economic fabric wherever it may be found.

Thoroughly alive to the situation, police chiefs throughout the states in answer to a questionnaire sent out under the auspices of the American Bar Association, list a score or more of recommendations for measures which they believe would result in speeding the stamping out of rackets.

Indiana has accepted the challenge of gangsters and is broadening its law enforcement machinery for operation against any form of crime, the cost of which is annually drawing upon the state treasury to the extent of $15,000,000.

Incidental to these activities was the holding at Dallas, Texas, of 11 persons, headed by the notorious Harvey J. Bailey, in the federal investigation of the machine-gun slaying of five men in Kansas City and the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City oil man.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—A social structure honeycombed with organizations and devices through which a too compliant public is forced to support racket barons who live sumptuously without making any creative contribution to society was the picture which witnesses drew in bold, decisive strokes in their testimony before the United States Senate's subcommittee investigating racketeering here today.

Rackets which are run under the cloak of state laws, under the special protection of political leaders and under the auspices of so-called labor groups, were described by the witnesses as parasitic organizations which it will take the most strenuous efforts of society to stamp out. Aroused public opinion, which must set aside petty jealousies and resentments in rounding up all efforts to attain a single aim, coöperating with leaders who have high standards of social service is the road along which the most effective attack on racketeering can be launched, the speakers said.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senate committee, who listened attentively to the testimony and interjected questions now and then, urged the witnesses to tell frankly whether they believed the present court and jury system was defective in dealing with the problem, what legislation was needed to expedite the prosecution and punishment of criminals and what steps the Federal Government could take to help in the situation.

**Corrupt Politics**

Corrupt political leadership, which protects and encourages racketeers in return for liberal campaign funds, is the chief culprit, United States Attorney George Z. Medalie told the committee.

"Racketeering is so widespread that it affects, particularly in large cities, most industries and practically all transportation," Mr. Medalie asserted. "This situation will not be remedied until municipal government is separated from politics and put in the hands of people who are competent and is conducted without the rewards of patronage."

Dr. Frederic Kernochan, chief justice of the Court of Special Sessions, supported Mr. Medalie's views as to the responsibility of many district leaders for racketeering, and their close connivance with racketeers. He told of a district leader who actually went bail for a habitual criminal who was convicted of murder in the first degree, when the judge allowed him to be bailed on account of some uncertainty in the evidence.

Discussing the advisability of establishing a federal "Scotland Yard," Mr. Medalie said he would be opposed to a constitutional amendment giving broad powers to the Federal Government because it would weaken local governments, and they would lose the consciousness of usefulness.

"The people would lose the feeling that they could govern themselves," he declared. "Democracy would gradually become one huge joke and a mere form."

When Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, special assistant to the Attorney-General, seemed to disparage Mr. Medalie's views on the necessity for divorcing municipal government from politics and asked him whether he believed that "there must be a millennium in municipal government in order to get rid of racketeering," the United States Attorney replied promptly:

"We should not be afraid of that word millennium. In other countries, municipalities are not run as they are here. If it is possible to keep municipal governments out of poli-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Inspection Force To Uncover Misuse Of Public Works Aid

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—An inspection force, responsible for uncovering any misuse of public works funds to the administrator, will be headed by 10 engineers familiar with the various types of construction to be undertaken, it was announced today by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Regional inspectors' headquarters will be at Boston, New York, Chicago, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Atlanta and Baltimore. The inspectors will receive their orders and report directly to the division of investigations in Washington which is under the direction of Mr. Louis R. Glavis.

The inspectors are Mr. D. J. Barry, Boston; Mr. Wharton Green, New York City; Mr. Charles Allen, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Robert Radford, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Roy F. Bessey, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Frank Y. McLaughlin, San Francisco, Calif.; Mr. G. L. Rodier, Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. F. W. Kassebaum, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. C. L. Homer, Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. F. R. Keyes, Baltimore, Md.

## Charleston Court Meets, But No Cases

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The city court of Charleston has not tried a case in 24 years, although it has convened with more or less regularity during that time.

The old court room is now the office of the Mayor, and the office of Mr. Joseph C. Barbot, clerk of city council and therefore clerk of court also, serves the court. Mr. Joseph Fromberg, recorder, police court judge and presiding judge of the city court, according to the State statute, and Mr. Barbot conduct the latter court's affairs.

This tribunal was for many years the busiest court in Charleston, but other courts have infringed so on its jurisdiction that, for all practical purposes, it has ceased to exist. The court handled its last case in 1909. The case was referred to a higher court.

# Roumania Reports Record Grain Crop On Danube Plains

## First Official Estimate Places Wheat Surplus at 30,000 Wagons

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Roumania this year has one of the best crops of rye, barley, oats and wheat in its history, it is estimated here.

Markets are sought for exporting between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels. The first official estimate made by the Ministry of Agriculture placed the surplus export of wheat at the low figure of 30,000 wagons, but recent excellent weather which dispersed all fears of "red rust" has caused experts to more than treble that figure.

Seldom have the crops in the plains of the Danube and beyond the Carpathians into Transylvania presented a more promising picture.

Peasants who formerly felt that the economic slump and weight of debts and heavy interest charges would return them to serfdom have taken renewed courage and the looking forward to better times.

At least they feel that the worst is over. They have ceased their political agitations in a large measure and decided that the present Government is doing its best by them, although many of them have been converted to a policy of inflation.

### Daniell Pleads Not Guilty

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Eugene S. Daniell Jr., 28-year-old Boston lawyer, yesterday pleaded not guilty to two indictments growing out of the tear-gassing of the New York Stock Exchange on Aug. 4 last.

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NRA

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# Drive Against Crime Forces Gathers Speed Through Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

tics in other civilized places, it should certainly be possible in New York and Chicago."

New York state laws actually strengthen the hands of some racketeering organizations by granting them papers of incorporation without knowing how they will operate, Mr. Walter Smith, secretary of the New York County Grand Jurors' Association, told the committee. He told of a fur trade organization, duly incorporated, which required fur dealers to join its membership under threats of intimidation. Dealers who refused to join subsequently experienced severe mishaps; one had the front of his factory blown up; another had stink bombs thrown into his plant; others were beaten or robbed.

Relieving grand juries of many routine cases which they are now required to hear, and leaving them more time for cases of a more serious nature would aid the situation, Mr. Smith said. He advocated also allowing grand juries to proceed on information without instituting formal proceedings.

In an address yesterday opening the sessions, Senator Copeland, chairman of the subcommittee, sketched in broad lines a picture of American society under the heel of unscrupulous elements of the population who "force business men to become accessories to crime in order that their children may have bread.

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, special assistant to the Attorney-General, the first speaker on whom Senator Copeland called, declared that the situation demanded coöperation of the law enforcing agencies of this country "in a manner never dreamed of by the founders of the nation."

Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, formerly police commissioner of New York City, recommended corporal punishment for kidnapers.

**Coöperation Is Vital**

Actual and cordial coöperation between agencies engaged in running down criminals is of paramount importance, Mr. James S. Bolan, police commissioner, declared. If the Federal Government would undertake the detection and punishment of crimes of a local nature, the police of the locality might resent the intrusion, he said.

Mr. Bolan urged tightening up of parole and declared that criminals with records of several convictions should not be paroled.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, formerly police commissioner of New York City, made 12 recommendations for stamping out racketeering. Among them, he urged establishment of a special unit to investigate the subject including police, law enforcement and other officials of various states; centralization and coördination of all activities, and amendment of the Sherman antitrust law so as to provide mandatory prison sentences for racketeers who violate it.

## New York's Governor Calls for Adoption Of Anti-Racket Laws

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—The Empire State is moving today to bring the racketeer within reach of its prosecuting arm in an emergency message by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the special session of the Legislature urging the immediate adoption of anti-racket legislation that would "provide successfully for the prosecution of such offenders."

Measures to implement his recommendation that the power of the Attorney-General be rounded out to permit rigid inquiry into and prosecution of interferences with trade practices are being drafted by legislative leaders and their early introduction is expected.

The Governor's message came before the lawmakers immediately after they convened today and is regarded as one of the most important communications that has come before the two houses in a session that has seen considerable significant legislation. It puts the State once more in the vanguard of the move to back up the policies of the Federal Government. It reads:

"Interference with legitimate business by coercional gang elements who prey upon lawful industries to sustain themselves has grown to such proportions that drastic measures are immediately needed to curtail and eventually to suppress such activities completely.

The Attorney-General has called my attention to suggested amendments to Article 22 of the general business law known as the Donnelly Act, which will enable the department of law to take steps in a wholesale endeavor to restrain and exterminate such activities. The general business law requires this investigation and restraint of any monopoly when found to exist, but I am informed that in its present state the law is not of sufficient scope to permit investigations and prosecutions of interferences with trade practices, services and businesses which do not themselves partake of the production and sale of commodities. Moreover the existing procedure does not permit of speedy inquiry and prosecution. . . .

"Recent events, it seems to me, particularly dictate the passage of such a law at this time in order that the powers of the Attorney-General may properly be rounded out.

"I also recommend that the general business law be further amended to enlarge the power of subpœna, examination and prosecution by the Attorney-General in the same manner as now provided in the Martin Act, relating to the fraudulent sale of securities. The provisions of that act have produced very salutary results. By so extending his powers, the Attorney-General would be in a position to conduct adequate investigations to ascertain the underlying facts concerning violations of the Donnelly Act, to make rigid inquiries into practices commonly known as racketeering and to provide more adequate protection of the public against such unlawful practices.

"Legal measures designed to provide successfully for the prosecution of such offenders should be adopted at once."

A bill incorporating such amendments was placed before the last Legislature on the recommendation of the Attorney-General but succeeded in passing only one house, failing to arrive at a vote in the other. Passage of such legislation is regarded as much more likely at this time in view of the Federal Government's drive against the racketeer.

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## Outside the Code

"YOU NEEDN'T WORRY ABOUT THE BLANKET CODE - WE'VE GOT A NET OUT FOR YOU"
FEDERAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME
KIDNAPER AND RACKETEER

## Nation's Police Chiefs Urge New Measures In Move on Racketeering

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—The policeman who forms the first line of defense against racketeering has some very positive ideas as to what ought to be done about it, according to the results of one of the first attempts to see what the police have to say.

Various police officials point to the necessity of electing better mayors. Others urge the carrying through of specific measures to protect the police from politics, such as civil service for police chiefs and their security from removal save for cause.

These and nearly a score of other recommendations developed from a questionnaire sent out recently to chiefs of police by Dean Justin Miller, chairman of the section on criminal law of the American Bar Association and also of the section's committee coöperating with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

When Dean Miller asked the police department heads for their views as to the causes of racketeering, he also inquired as to what they thought were the remedies.

The unanimity with which the police chiefs said that politics fostered racketeering was so striking that it commanded public attention, at the time the police chiefs' association met here a short while ago and Dean Miller gave the outcome of his inquiry. But the chiefs were so far from agreeing on a solution that this part of their responses escaped wide notice.

Yet what men on the inside of the racket problem think is required if it is to be met, especially what they advise for the strengthening of their own departments, appears to be of general concern. Perhaps some day the police chiefs' association will try to work out for the public a program of what had best be done from the standpoint of the police. At the moment the answers to Dean Miller's question seem the latest material of this kind.

Had all the chiefs replying been together at a meeting, doubtless some of the proposals listed would have received a much larger vote. But they answered individually from their own headquarters, without relation one to another, and obviously set down what occurred to them at the time. The figures behind several of the measures represent the number of chiefs making the recommendation. The chiefs' suggested remedies, as Dean Miller Compiled them from his answers, are as follows:

Civil service (4)
1. Investigation of moral character (2)
2. Superior intelligence (1)
3. Graduate of high school (1)
4. Examination in qualifications for police service (1)

Four years' internship followed by a college course for instruction in law and law enforcement.

No removal except for cause, upon charges filed and proved at a public hearing.

Raise standards of training and admission to service.

Raise salaries high enough to attract men to profession for lifetime service.

National police systems.

Police training schools, under supervision of experts.

Chiefs of police to be chosen by a nonpartisan board.
1. Appointed for at least 10-year period.
2. Expiring through period of years to prevent replacing of majority by political clique.

Chief to hold until removed by public trial on charges of inefficiency or corruption.

Take all police or law enforcement officers out of politics. (9).

Raise witness fees to discourage continuances which now break down case.

Parole reforms.
Do away with old criminal procedures.
Habitual criminal laws.
City manager system of government.
More intelligent interest from the public.
Election to office of responsible persons.
Appoint judges for life (2) or long term (1).

Victims of racketeers to bring complaints before magistrates or grand juries, after police action had been taken.

"The answer to 'rackets' is—intolerance on the part of individuals, each one of us."

"In cities elect an honest, independent mayor, and one not figuring for votes in the next election. A mayor has just the kind of police he wants."

National educational programs.

No compromise, honest officials and public demand for action.

Give police chief power to administer his own department, provide discipline, and make promotions without interference.

Anti-Racket Council—Chief J. A. Greening, Berkeley, Calif.—

You might be interested to know that some 80 days ago District Attorney Earl Warren of this county organized what is known as an anti-racket council. This council is controlled by an executive board consisting of the district attorney, the chiefs of police of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, the three largest cities in this area, the sheriff of Alameda County, the chief special agent of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, owners of the two local newspapers, the president of the Central Labor Council, the president of the Farmers' Association, the president of the Industrial Association, the managing director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of this executive committee is to inform themselves upon any and all types of rackets and to discover new ones that may be attempted, to keep a file of known racketeers and their photographs and criminal records, and to build up among the people of the community a confidence that there is an organization to which they can report such matters as may come to their attention or of which they may be a victim, knowing that they will be protected and that the perpetrators will be vigorously sought after, apprehended and prosecuted.

## Indiana Takes Steps For Modernization Of Its Police Machinery

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15—Indiana, which has been saddled with a crime cost in excess of $15,000,000 annually, has accepted gangland's challenge and undertaken a complete modernization of its crime combative system, state law enforcement officers state.

Under the new setup, the combined agencies of city, county, state and volunteer will be fused into a single weapon to use in emergency against outbreaks of crime. A. G. Feeney, state director of public safety, acting as coördinator, will direct the coöperating forces into first, second and third lines of defense upon a moment's notice. His modern "minutemen," riding in radio cruisers, equipped with sawed-off shotguns and tear gas bombs, instead of powder horns and muzzle-loading rifles of the days of Lexington and Concord, will be kept informed in the pursuit of criminals through a network of state-controlled short wave radio stations.

A citizens' committee is well advanced, under direction of the Indiana Bankers' Association, in a public campaign to raise $100,000 to make these stations operative. One master broadcasting station and four rebroadcasting stations will blanket the State with radio alarm when organized crime strikes, under the plan. The first of these stations, at Tremont, on Lake Michigan, was turned over to the state by the federal naval authorities recently. The others will be erected soon.

When word of a robbery, kidnaping, or other major crime is flashed to state headquarters, an officer with a horizontal map of the state will broadcast a general alarm to all police stations, sheriffs, state police substations and volunteers, under the coöperative system now being worked out. Many of these are already equipped with short wave receiving units as a part of their radio receiving sets. The officer will then proceed to "block off" the crime infected area by telephone and radio broadcast, throwing up the lines of defense, and summoning vigilantes to watch arterial roads, to block escape.

As a part of the modernization plan radio police station WMDZ at Indianapolis has applied to the Federal Radio Commission for license for two-way conversation between law enforcement officers in the field and the central station. By radio telephone, pursuit officers can exchange information with superiors at headquarters, better coördinating the efforts, the same as using a telephone. Capt. Robert L. Batts, director of the police radio, has used dry storage batteries in the experimental stage of this two-way conversation system but hopes to get power to actuate the radio phones in the car from the storage battery of the vehicle. When perfected, this two-way system of conversation, much the same as used by planes in directing artillery fire in war, will be used to combat crime as part of the state system. Indianapolis authorities were informed that they were first to ask for such a license for police work in the country.

Supplementing the established enforcement agencies and subject to radio call, the Indiana Bankers Association, has proceeded to organize vigilantes in 65 of the 92 counties of the State. These volunteers are armed, bonded to the county sheriff and have regular schedules for rifle practice. Many of them have short-wave radio units in their homes and stand ready for instant service when criminals strike.

Taxpayers were aroused to build the radio network and take similar steps to modernize Indiana's crime machinery by the report of the Indiana Crime Commission that crime in the State in 1930 cost $4.85 per capita. It increased from 1907 to 1929 by 95.8 per cent. The last Legislature acted to eliminate politics in the state crime combative forces by combining the crime bureau, the state police and the fire marshal's office into a department of public safety, with a single executive.

State police have been formed into a new constabulary, attend schools, are taught gun use, courtesy, and rudimentary law. They have been reuniformed, granted broad powers of arrest, travel in twos; and fast radio cruisers, with detailed road maps, modern guns, first aid kits, and tear gas have been ordered to replace motorcycles. Planes of the national guard have been used to advantage and stand in readiness to rush reënforcements and do observation duty when the pursuit is on.

First test of Indiana's coördinated system came recently when six Chicago bank bandits, five wanted for murder, robbed the Culver bank. Within two hours vigilante, local officers, state police and planes had succeeded in capturing five of the criminals and killed one.

## Eleven Held in Federal Drive on Racketeering

DALLAS Tex., Aug. 14 (AP)—Eleven persons, headed by the notorious Harvey J. Bailey, were held today in the Federal Government's investigation of two major crimes of the year, the machine-gun slaying of five men at the Kansas City union station and the $200,000 kidnaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City oil man.

Department of Justice agents moved swiftly about Paradise, Tex., Denver and St. Paul, to strike a major blow at racketeering.

Bailey, 48-year-old bank robber and fugitive from the Kansas penitentiary sought as the leader of the men who killed Frank Nash, convict, and four officers on the Kansas City plaza June 17, was one of six persons arrested at the Paradise farm.

Federal operatives said they found on his person marked money which was paid for the ransom of Mr. Urschel.

Albert L. Bates, 39, ex-convict arrested in Denver, was identified by federal agents as George Bates, a suspect in the Urschel kidnaping. Bates is a fugitive from the Van Buren county jail in Paw Paw, Mich. He escaped Christmas Day, 1931.

Four men were held in St. Paul upon orders of Warner Hanni, chief of the United States Bureau of Investigation, who said they will be charged with conspiracy in the Urschel abduction. Hanni said the four were linked with the passing of part of the money paid for the release of the wealthy oil operator.

## Radio Campaign Against Racketeering Is Arranged

"Crime Must Go!"

Constituting society's challenge to the racketeer and kidnaper, this phrase is also the omnibus title of a series of five radio programs, the first of which was radiocast last night over the Boston Edison station WEEI from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

This energetic crusade on crime is sponsored by the National Council of '76 of the United States Flag Association, whose president-general, Col. James A. Moss, delivered an address in the opening program. The other speaker was Col. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War in the Hoover Cabinet. The program originates on the NBC-WEAF chain of which WEEI is the local member station.

The next program in the series will be heard on Monday evening, Aug. 21, at the same time over station WEEI under the general title, "The United States Plan Against Racketeering and Crime." Prominent attorneys-general, judges, lawyers and justices of the State of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut will take part in this open forum program to discuss plans against racketeering.

## Arrest Said to Solve Murder and Kidnaping

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, announced yesterday that the arrest of Harvey Bailey on a farm in Texas Saturday, not only resulted in the apprehension of the leader in the Kansas City depot slayings of June 17, but evidently solved the kidnaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschel at Oklahoma City, July 22.

Mr. Cummings said Bailey, who has been identified as the wielder of the machine gun in the killing of Frank Nash, notorious criminal, and four federal and city enforcement officers at Kansas City, had a large sum of marked ransom money on his person when captured before dawn Saturday, seven miles south of Paradise, Texas, and that this money was used by the Urschel family to pay the kidnapers. Five others were taken in the early morning raid on the Texas farmhouse.

## Roar of Airplane Leads Police to Criminals' Den

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—The regular passing of an airplane over a lonely Wise County farmhouse where Charles Urschel, wealthy Oklahoma oil man, was held captive, resulted in the capture of Harvey Bailey, Kansas desperado, it was learned today.

When Mr. Urschel was released by kidnapers, after the payment of ransom, he told Department of Justice agents that each day at 9:15 a. m. and 5:45 a. m. he heard an airplane passing overhead.

On one Sunday morning, he said, the airplane did not pass. He made a note of that and the day.

Air line schedules were checked. Although officers first believed the rendezvous was somewhere in Oklahoma, they discovered by checking the time element that it must have been on the route of American Airways planes flying between Amarillo and Fort Worth, and that on the day Urschel had not heard the plane, the pilot had been forced to swerve slightly from his course because of bad weather conditions. Then it was comparatively simple to circle an area in which the house must have been located.

## St. Louis Police Radio Aids Crime Reduction

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15—The radio of the St. Louis Police Department has given a good account of itself from its inception but never has it shown off to better advantage than it did recently. Thanks to an early morning message, two robbers were apprehended as they worked on the combination of a safe in a South St. Louis market.

A woman reported the presence of the robbers to a telephone operator who notified the police department. In less than it takes to tell it the message was being picked up by policemen cruising about in department cars. A dozen officers hastened to the market where they took charge of the robbers without firing a shot or causing a neighborhood disturbance.

Col. Joseph A. Gerk, chief of St. Louis police, credits the police radio with being the major factor in the great reduction in crime in St. Louis in the last several years. While the radio has been a boon to the apprehension of law violators, it has been even more valuable, in Colonel Gerk's opinion, as a means of discouraging persons from attempting unlawful acts.

### Title & Mortgage Guarantee

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—In order to rehabilitate the business, the State Insurance Department today took possession of the Title & Mortgage Guarantee Company, organized in 1916 and capitalized at $500,000. The action follows the issuance of an order late yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Clarence MacGregor authorizing the step.

# Nyasaland Passes Bill to Provide Native Control

## Courts Also to Be Set Up, With Right of Appeal to High Tribunal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland — Important experiments in self-government and the judicature are to be made in Nyasaland. By the provisions of a native authority bill, which has just been passed by the Legislative Council, there will be introduced a system of decentralization, commensurate with the education of the people, by the establishment of native authorities.

The bill gives inhabitants of an area large self-governing powers, and also establishes the central check essential to insure that activities wil be properly directed. The authorities will be under the control of the Government, and will not exercise authority over non-natives.

A Native Courts Bill is supplementary to the foregoing, and provides for establishment of native courts, both civil and criminal. Jurisdiction in these courts will be limited to cases where both plaintiff and defendant are natives. The administrative officer has the right to attend hearings of the native courts and transfer the case at any stage of the proceedings.

Provision is also made for an elaborate system of appeal from the native courts, the final court of appeal within the protectorate being the High Court. It is hoped these courts will relieve the political officers of much judicial work and permit them to devote more time to administrative duties. At the same time rights are reserved to them, together with revisory powers sufficient to check and to insure that the administration of justice in the protectorate will in no way suffer.

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The first sale of the season's new pack peas - and of course at the usual First National savings - stock up now while the prices are low.

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| Standard | TENDER SWEET | 2 No. 2 TINS | 21c |
| Richmond | SWEET SIFTED | 2 No. 2 TINS | 25c |
| Finast | TINY FANCY SIFTED | 2 No. 2 TINS | 33c |

JUST CHILL AND SERVE—A VERY LOW SALE PRICE
Grapefruit 2 NO 2 TINS 19c

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|---|---|---|---|
| Libby's CORNED BEEF | | 2 12 oz TINS | 29c |
| Hershey's Cocoa | | 2 8 oz TINS | 17c |
| Wheaties | A DELICIOUS READY TO EAT CEREAL | 2 PKGS | 23c |
| Paper Napkins | BELLVIEW 80 Napkins in each Pkg | 2 PKGS | 17c |
| Raspberries | IN LUSCIOUS DEEP RED JUICE | NO 2 TIN | 17c |
| Belmont Bread | SLICED | 16 oz LOAF | 6c |

THIS WEEK'S SOAP SPECIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KIRKMAN'S SOAP CHIPS | | 2 Lge Pkgs | 29c |
| CAMAY SOAP | A Delicately Scented Toilet Soap | 4 Bars | 19c |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Wafers | N.B.C. CRACKER SPECIAL | 1 LB PKG | 19c |
| Fluted Coconut Bars | A SWEET N.B.C. SPECIAL | LB BULK | 23c |
| Zarex Fruit Syrup | PURE ASSORTED FLAVORS | 16 oz JUG | 21c |
| Oxol | A Wonderful Liquid Germicide-Deodorant Disinfectant | 2 BOTS | 25c |
| Underwood's Deviled Ham | ¼ TIN | 9c | ½ TIN 5c |

THIS WEEK'S BAKERY SPECIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAISIN BREAD | Chuck Full of Raisins | LGE 20 oz LOAF | 8c |
| PECAN CAKE | Iced With Chopped Pecans | EACH | 15c |

FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooking Apples | FANCY | 5 LBS | 19c | | |
| Celery | Native Bunch | 10c | Carrots | 2 Bunches | 9c |
| Cucumbers | 2 For | 7c | Oranges | Med Size Doz | 27c |

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

# New York Eager To See Start Of Mounting Sales

## Ready to Push When It Begins—60,000 Dressmakers May Strike

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—With the number of concerns in New York State which have enrolled under the Blue Eagle approaching the 175,000 mark, the local committee here is watching for indications of an increase in buying power which will be the signal for the launching of its campaign to enlist consumers to support organizations which are cooperating with President Roosevelt's reemployment program.

With a threatened strike of 60,000 dressmakers looming as the most serious problem the local committee has faced since it began to function here more than a week ago, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, head of the local NRA organization, indicated that his committee would back the workers in so far as their demands related to elimination of sweatshops and payment of a living wage.

The strike was decided upon last night by a vote of 12,146 dressmakers to 463 in a referendum conducted by the joint board of the Dress and Waist Makers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The workers are demanding a 30-hour week to relieve unemployment; definite guarantee of the minimum wage scale incorporated in the existing agreement; responsibility of jobbers for conditions in contracting shops and abolition of sweatshops.

As the number of organizations which have lined up under the "Blue Eagle" code expands, the committee is giving close attention to modification that may be necessary in cases where the regulations may temporarily work undue hardship for some employers, and has defined more sharply its policy in making public information about violations.

Mr. Mark Eisner, chairman of the interpretations bureau, made public yesterday a temporary ruling which, he said, would be effective pending regulations by the headquarters in Washington.

Under this ruling, a concern which would "find a great and unavoidable hardship" in complying with the reemployment agreement without modification, may file a petition with a representative trade association of his industry stating the facts.

Upon approval of the trade association, "the applicant will be granted a stay of the provision causing the hardship until there has been a summary investigation by the National Recovery Administration and a determination made thereof," the statement said.

"Certain organizations, such as the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York, have been designated specifically by NRA in Washington to grant exceptions in worthy cases," it continued, "but the President's agreement vests in representative trade associations, generally, the jurisdiction to perform the same function."

Regarding the publicity that may be given to violations, the executive committee adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the bureau that no direct or anonymous reference should be given out as to any special complaints under investigation. But when an accusation is substantiated, "in the discretion of the executive committee," details may be made public, the resolution said, adding that, "this is not to be taken to mean that there shall be no reference to the nature of complaints before the complaint bureau."

### Allegheny Corp. Loss

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15—Alleghany Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $359,086 after expenses, interest, etc., and exclusive of $1641 profit on sale of securities which was credited to surplus account. In the second quarter of 1932 net loss was $13,695, excluding profit of $600 on sale of securities.

## NRA Results Show Throughout Nation

NEW YORK "Blue Eagle" membership increases daily.

The metropolis watches eagerly for signs of increased buying power, ready to push it along when it starts.

Estimated 60,000 dressmakers in New York demand 30-hour week and provisions of code lived up to.

Labor, dissatisfied with NRA set-up in Massachusetts, threatens to take matters into its own hands.

Reporters at second table at NRA lunch in New York hear Matthew Woll say selfishness and greed cannot be eliminated by the recovery act but they can be controlled.

Prof. William F. Ogburn, Chicago economist who resigned yesterday as head of Consumers' Advisory Board, says the consumers are not getting protection under the present plan. He predicts they will be swamped in a sea of rising prices.

Drop in relief rolls in Pittsburgh industrial area is accredited to normal reemployment there rather than the NRA.

## Massachusetts Labor May Strike Out Alone

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the President's agreement up to and including Aug. 14, number 62,749, who employ 593,258. For Monday alone 3242 agreements were received at NRA headquarters in Boston.

Today was conference day at 80 Federal Street. The New England District Board met for two hours and later was to meet with the chairmen and secretaries of all the five state boards.

More than 125,000 shoe workers in the industry in New England went to work under the code yesterday. Among this number were 15,000 who had been out on strike in Chelsea, Lynn and Somerville, but whose grievances had been adjusted through a federally motivated wage agreement, allowing a 20 per cent increase in pay.

## Bulk of NRA Helpers Working Without Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A federal network, formed by volunteer and paid committees, boards and councils, rapidly is spreading over the country to carry on the anti-depression program advanced by President Roosevelt.

The majority of helpers so far selected work without pay on such things as home loan bank boards, reconstruction loan advisory committees, and the boards and councils aiding the recovery administration. But some do get paid, for example:

Members of the 48 advisory boards of three each to help the Public Works Administration spend its $3,300,000,000 draw $10 daily and $5 for subsistence; some advisory committees helping the states to distribute relief funds receive expense money.

## White Collar Workers Urged to Organize

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15—A call to 10,000 "white collar workers" in Louisville to meet this week and organize under the terms of the National Recovery Act was issued here by Mr. Herman F. Young, member of the Kentucky Recovery Board, appointed by the President and state organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The call includes all store and office workers.

"If they are participate in the code program," said Mr. Young, "they must organize. They cannot hope to receive their proper share of the benefits of the President's recovery plan with org...izing."

# Pittsburgh Jobs Increase Outside NRA Influences

## Number of Families on Relief Rolls Ebbs Since May Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 15—A steady decrease in the number of families on unemployment relief rolls in the Pittsburgh industrial area is shown in a survey just completed by social welfare workers. Since coal and steel are the chief products here, and the state of trade in them is held by many persons to serve as a barometer of general business conditions, the survey is regarded as significant. It shows that the unemployment peak was reached in May, when 75,125 families were on the rolls.

Since May 22, the number of families on relief rolls has declined at an average of 862 families a week, until there were only 67,365 on the rolls in the last week of July—a 10 per cent drop, according to Mr. George P. Mills, executive director of the Allegheny County Emergency Association. The weekly food relief expenditure declined from $280,190 in May to $246,594 in July.

This decrease thus far is attributed almost entirely to reëmployment through a normal improvement in business and has not yet reflected employment pick-up resulting from the national recovery program or the federal public works scheme, Mr. Mills said.

Special significance in the relief picture of the United States is attached to the recent developments in this county of Allegheny by social and welfare workers because, they hold, any improvement in the steel and coal industry here means an even more rapid progress in other lines of production.

If the recovery move gains headway, as he feels certain it will, Mr. Mills anticipates an acceleration in the rate of decrease of unemployment to continue well into October. Reaction to the National Recovery Administration activities should begin to cut into the relief load as early as the middle of this month and should be marked by Sept. 15, in Mr. Mills' opinion.

## Milk Dictatorship Sought for Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

making money while the farmers starve. Undoubtedly this is true to a certain extent, he said, but it's only a pawn on the dairy chess boards.

At this moment, Director Ralph W. Robart of the Division on the Necessaries of Life, stands prepared to assume a state dictatorship if conditions threaten Massachusetts like those in New York and Connecticut. Assurances that the marketing of milk in Connecticut will proceed without interruption came today from the rank and file of farmers who gave their sanction to a a new agreement. In Massachusetts, moral suasion is still the most vital weapon.

### Bargaining Opposed

Mr. Robart stated today that he would do his best to prevent any one commercial group from dictating prices. He has never liked the present bargaining system in the dairy industry and asks for a new paying structure giving the farmer a "better break."

In Dr. Gilbert's plan, the chain store competition problem would be met by centralized control. Mr. Robart thinks the chain store competition helps to keep prices down, giving the consumer selectivity.

Mr. Howard S. Russell of the State Farm Bureau Federation boiled the problem down to this—that 25 per cent of the dairy men controlled the prices. He pointed to a "clouded area" between the consumer and the producer where the milk dollar appears to shrink visibly.

On one point all seem to agree. Where strikes are flaring, they are not representative of the majority of dairymen but are caused by agitators playing on the excitability of the foreign element. In New York, for instance, it was pointed out that where hundreds are striking, thousands are going about their business peaceably and in recent weeks, profitably—thanks to the new state control code.

## Strike Leader's Milk Refused by Dealers

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Many farmers who took part in New York State's milk strike reported today that dealers were attempting to "punish" them by refusing to accept their milk shipments. Among these was Mr. W. J. Blair, Chenango County producer, who led the strike in the southern counties.

"I've aready been refused a market for my milk," Mr. Blair told the milk control board last night, adding that he formerly delivered to a Sheffield station. "They don't have to take it in, because I can get an even better market for it. But these dealers—they're intimidating us as much as they've been accusing us of intimidating them during the strike."

## Farley Again to Speak Against Prohibition

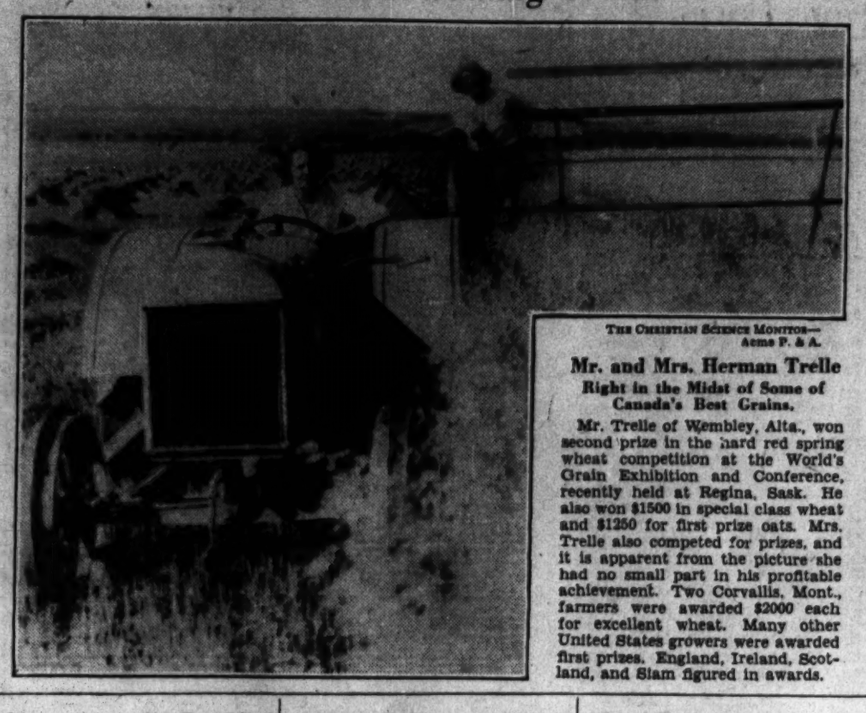
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, will again carry the Administration's campaign for repeal of the prohibition amendment into the South Sept. 7 in a speech at Norfolk, Va. He then will swing into New England to speak at Portland, Maine, on Sept. 9.

days the election of delegates to a repeal convention on Sept. 11. In Virginia, a special session of the Legislature will meet Thursday to fix a date for a repeal election. Mr. Farley has previously made speeches in several southern state campaigns, to speed the fulfillment of the Democratic platform pledge.

### Prudential Insurance Co.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Prudenital Insurance Company announces it will keep its employees on a five-day week until the end of the year. More than 9000 workers are affected.

## *Harvest Prize-Winning Grains*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme P. & A.

**Mr. and Mrs. Herman Trelle Right in the Midst of Some of Canada's Best Grains.**

Mr. Trelle of Wembley, Alta., won second prize in the hard red spring wheat competition at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, recently held at Regina, Sask. He also won $1500 in special class wheat and $1250 for first prize oats. Mrs. Trelle also competed for prizes, and it is apparent from the picture she had no small part in his profitable achievement. Two Corvallis, Mont., farmers were awarded $2000 each for excellent wheat. Many other United States growers were awarded first prizes. England, Ireland, Scotland, and Siam figured in awards.

# Unionism Bobs Up Again With Steel Men in Code Fight

## Coal Trade Is Interested Also as Traditional Policy Is at Stake

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—One of the most vital points in the mobilization of the United States under the pinions of the "Blue Eagle" of recovery was reached today when the great steel industry came to grips with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's administration over the question of unionization of labor.

Involved in the issue to which a settlement is sought before the end of the week is the question of whether both the steel and coal industries as well, will be forced to abandon their traditional hostility to organized labor in return for the benefit of trade organizations which coöperation with recovery forces demands.

Representatives of the largest steel interests in the country were closeted with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and were expected to meet General Johnson himself later in the day provided they can first reach a composition of their differences with the Labor Secretary, who expressed dissatisfaction with certain features of their proposed code during hearings held on it.

### Coal Hinges on Steel

The outcome of the dispute with the coal industry over the same question of unionized labor is understood to hinge on the results of the negotiations with the steel representatives. Coal, it is explained, is so closely allied with steel, many of the largest producers being linked with steel interests, that a solution in the one case will provide the basis for a similar settlement in the other.

Impetus to the efforts for a solution of the question was added by reports from the Pennsylvania mine regions that fresh outbreaks are threatened coupled with the receipt by Mr. Edward F. McGrady, special assistant to General Johnson on labor matters, of complaints charging that the H. C. Frick Coke Company, where the recent strike originated, had discharged more than 100 men who participated in the strike in direct violation of its promise to reëmploy strikers without prejudice.

Mr. McGrady said there was little doubt that the strike settlement agreement had been violated, and that the coal arbitration board set up by the President would investigate at once.

### Grinds Out New Codes

Meanwhile the recovery machines continued to grind out new codes of fair competition at top speed. Both the retail-drug trade and the gasoline-pump manufacturing industry submitted proposed codes late yesterday. Shortly before, President Roosevelt affixed his signature to codes for the corset and brassiere and lace manufacturing industries.

A further development of the day was the intimation from high-up recovery circles that General Johnson was considering the addition of a research council to the set-up of his administration in pursuance to recommendations submitted by Prof. W. F. Ogburn along with his resignation from the Consumers Advisory Board. This developed out of the stir occasioned by Professor Ogburn's refusal to serve further on the board headed by Mrs. Mary Rumsey.

President Roosevelt continued today to supervise the progress of the recovery administration summoning "the council" to meet immediately after the regular cabinet meeting today. The Cabinet, it was indicated in White House circles, had before it several international matters such as the Cuban situation, which were to be disposed of, after which the additional members of the council would join in a consideration of the serious problems now in the path of the recovery drive.

Besides the unionization of labor problem the most important to be discussed is that of taking punitive action against signers of the blanket agreement who display the "Blue Eagle" insignia of coöperation but who fail to live up to the terms of the agreement.

A complaint office has been set up in NRA headquarters to handle all charges of nonobservance of agreements. Indications were today that the method of punishing "slackers" has not finally been decided upon but it is being rapidly whipped into shape and will probably come before the "council" meeting in tentative form.

# Ogburn Resigning Says Consumers Lack Protection

## Predicts They Will Be Swamped in Sea of Rising Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A charge that an NRA committee headed by Mrs. Hugh S. Johnson, wife of the industrial administrator, was unable to fulfill its functions was issued yesterday as the finale of the first open dispute within the recovery organization.

It came from Prof. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago economist whose resignation as a member of the Consumers' Advisory Board was accepted by the NRA chief.

Reaching beyond his dispute with Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, wealthy and socially prominent chairman of the board, Professor Ogburn told General Johnson that the consuming public was not being protected.

He added in a statement that the expressed policy of the NRA of keeping purchasing power moving alongside of rising prices "will be blocked, I predict, for want of adequate indexes."

"The complaints (against violations of codes by employers), I recommend, should be handled by a 'line' organization and not by an advisory board," the professor said as he left for Chicago.

"During my absence and without my knowledge the complaints of the consumers were relegated to a subdivision of the consumers' advisory board, housed in a private home, and assigned to a group inadequately equipped to learn the facts of costs and prices, which are the topics of most complaints."

Last week Mrs. Johnson was named chairman of the complaint committee by Mrs. Rumsey, with Mrs. Emily Newell Blair as director. At the time Mrs. Johnson expressed surprise that she was to be chairman, assserting that she had offered merely to give her time in any way she could aid.

Professor Ogburn ended his connection with the board abruptly yesterday after failing to see General Johnson. Last week he received a telegram from the Recovery Administration, advising him that he was to be transferred. Returning to Washington, he conferred with General Johnson, and was asked to prepare a statement of policy for the board.

Yesterday he waited for several hours to present this statement and when General Johnson left for the White House without seeing him, declined a later appointment. Handing his mimeographed resignation to newspaper men he departed.

Professor Ogburn said he was withdrawing to leave General Johnson free to effect such reorganization of the board as he desired.

## *Prince of Wales Uses His Lawn as Runway*

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Prince of Wales, bareheaded and wearing a gray lounge suit, took off today by airplane from the lawn of his home at Fort Belvedere, near Windsor, bound for Biarritz, France.

The Prince will spend the rest of the month visiting friends at the French resort.

# Slump Is Over: Midwest Exchange To 'Close Up Shop'

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Midwest Exchange, born of the depression and reared on the nation's monetary and employment troubles, soon will pass out of existence.

Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, its founder and president, said today a systematic liquidation would be attempted during the next six weeks. Large stocks of goods have been placed on the shelves of the Yellow Springs Exchange Store, a subsidiary, to retire the scrip hundreds of persons used in "swapping" things they had for things they needed more. Mr. Morgan said the scrip would be redeemed dollar-for-dollar in staple merchandise.

At the height of its popularity, the Midwest Exchange had a turnover of thousands of dollars' worth of goods each week. Many of its patrons received scrip for labor and exchanged the paper for foodstuffs delivered by farmers who lacked the cash to pay for hired help.

It attracted nation-wide attention at the time last year that organized bartering systems sprang up throughout the nation. Some of its activities extended far beyond this immediate territory.

## Post Starts Good-Will Flight

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Wiley Post, around-the-world flier, left Floyd Bennett Field at 9:47 a. m. eastern standard time, yesterday, for Philadelphia, his first stop on a good-will flight which will take him over the country. The tour will require a couple of months and will be similar to the one he and Harold Gatty made after their flight around the world two years ago.

# *Reporters Learn About Codes And They Are Still Wondering*

## *Hear NRA Cannot Remove Greed and Selfishness But It Can Control Them—Newspaper Folk Ask Just Where They Fit*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Covering the National Recovery Act luncheon here yesterday was quite an event for the press. Rarely do the dull stretches of August yield an occasion of such prominence and reporters who ordinarily would scorn to eat and would only arrive in time for the speeches came early. Serene in the confidence that their connections with the chief papers of the city rated seats at the press table they marched themselves across the ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania and then stopped.

The first-comer waited to jeer at the late arrivals, and soon there was a cluster of some of the best-known reporters in the city perched on the window sill watching a staff of radio-casters eat their luncheon. Never except on the occasion of a presidential invasion of the city had a radio station sent so many men.

They plainly enjoyed their luncheon. "Had 12 rolls," somebody called over his shoulder. But most of them silently and swiftly demolished the luncheon, while the reporters waited for the second service.

Photographers, who do not rate seats at press tables, hung around to jeer and one of them sat down on his camera and announced that he was about to initiate a "Jim Crow law" to protect reporters from radio men. The reporters agreed that it was only justice that a few minutes later he should have blown out a fuse which stopped all picture-taking.

### Leads for the Story

They discussed possible leads for the story. A Hearst reporter thought that "the 'Blue Eagle' screamed its defiance at the depression" was about right. But another reporter said, "We've been using the 'Blue Eagle' and unfurled its banner, and I don't see any reason for changing now." A press service man with a melancholy glance at the diners said, "I think we should say that, judging by the speed with which they put their legs under the table, the representatives of big business are hungry."

Just then the radio men finished and the reporters adjourned to their late luncheon to discuss the applicability of the Recovery Act to their own jobs.

"It's going to be a six-hour-and-40-minute day on such-and-such a paper," remarked one man, while his neighbor giggled, "oh, what a wanton invasion of the act."

"We are going to get time and a quarter for overtime," said another hopefully, but most of them spread their papers and scrutinized their pencils sadly. Nobody could fool them. They knew cabinet members when they saw them, and the fact that this one was not down on the program didn't fool them. As Mr. Grover A. Whalen enlarged upon the qualifications of the one he was to introduce, his closeness to President Roosevelt, and his knowledge of the operation of the National Recovery Act, with one fell swoop the reporters inscribed the word, "Farley."

"Hey, hasn't he got a middle initial?" said one reporter.

"James A.," replied another.

### And It Was Not Farley

And just then Mr. Whalen finished his encomiums with "Mr. Samuel A. Rosenman" and the reporters looked foolish. It didn't help to have an official of the Advertising Club, sponsoring the affair, walk past the table and pounce gleefully on the mistake.

"I would have done it myself," he said cheerfully, but the reporters rubbed out "Farley," wrote in "Rosenman," and set back wondering if all August luncheons were bound to behave like this one.

Mr. Farley eventually did speak for a minute and thanked "everybody for the efforts they are putting forth."

Mr. Roseman labeled the act "a blessing to business," in wiping out the competition of sweated labor. Every industry is now preparing codes of fair competition looking toward the time when Government will recognize and enforce them, stated Mr. Roseman, and "not only are business men entitled to this return for the price they are now paying in high wages and low working hours but the establishment of fair competition practices will bring about the rehabilitation of industry to provide jobs for the unemployed."

### Can Control, Not Remove

The act has not removed selfishness and greed from the industrial and commercial field, but it provides the power to regulate, if not control, the opportunites for greed and selfishness, said Mr. Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor.

The entire act has been justified by the bringing together for the first time in history, said Mr. B. H. Namm, president of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, "of the leaders in industry and trade to formulate the rules of the game and to denounce unfair competition."

Miss Fannie Hurst urged a series of word pictures to translate to the women market-basket shoppers of the world the meaning of the act to them and to their families. Mr. W. Averill Harriman and Mr. A. J. Hodgson also spoke.

On motion by Mr. William Pedrick, president of the Fifth Avenue Association, a message was sent to President Roosevelt, assuring him that "New York city business is stanchly behind him in his reemployment program."

The National Recovery Act is already succeeding in New York City and vicinity, said Mr. Whalen, who is chairman of the committee for this locality. In the city and near-by localities 157,588 employers had signed the agreement up to Saturday night, affecting 2,106,000 employees, said Mr. Whalen, and he declared that "the plan is capable of accomplishing the seemingly impossible."


NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Filene's BOSTON

Makers all over the country are copying our

FILENE BUILT Filette Chiffon stockings $1

HERE ARE THE POINTS THEY COPIED

DOUBLE HEEL WEAR
. . . a heel within a heel. Barely shows above shoe top . . . smart as well as durable.

MORE WEAR IN TOE
. . . more comfort, too. Toe made double with no seam except in bottom of foot.

FEWER RUNS
. . . because a graduated triple welt better distributes the strain on the leg of stockings.

SHEER CHIFFONS THAT WEAR
. . . equal favorites with smart women who want lovely stockings for LOOKS or thrifty women who demand WEAR, always.

Ask for FLATTERY, our new 100 percenter shade for Fall. "Goes with" every thing.



PATTEN'S

Forty One Court Street (At City Hall) Boston

THE above photograph shows a corner of the second floor of the new PATTEN RESTAURANT at 41 Court Street, Boston.

Note the conditioned air outlets in the ceiling of the room, a system that assures a cool, comfortable atmosphere even on the warmest of summer days.

This is the famous FRIGIDAIRE air conditioning system and already hundreds of our customers have expressed their appreciation of this modern comfort while dining.

FRIGIDAIRE has also furnished our many refrigerators for chilling and protecting Patten's fine foods.

WHEN DINING AT PATTEN'S ASK FOR HISTORICAL BOOKLET



EVEN THE OCEAN'S AT YOUR FEET

The sea is right at the front door. Live all day on the beach, if you like. Play golf. Sail out to sea where the fish are biting. Have a chat in the cool lounges of the hotel. Or on the Ocean Deck, with the sea and the Boardwalk at your feet.

Thoughtful service and a friendly hospitality conspire to make your holiday successful. *Christian Science church in our block.* Economical rates. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

# Mayor 'Hopefuls' Refused Backing By Party Machine

## Strong Candidate Held Need of Democrats for Sure Victory

Many men have designs on Boston's cavernous city hall. For on Nov. 7, Bostonians will select a mayor.

In the meantime voters will be bullyragged by radio, doorbell, pamphlet, press and rostrum as each of many candidates publicizes his virtues.

Boston has witnessed the opening skirmishes—a little mud has spattered, the "pee-pul" have been placed on their periodic shrine and press agents have distributed a few purple passages.

But what is perhaps the most significant observation has come from Mr. John W. Newman, president of the Democratic City Committee.

"I do not see any outstanding man in the field as yet," he said. "The Democratic machine will indorse only a man of real civic merit, and one who can promote the interests of the people. It may even have to draft one."

The door, therefore, is left open for a man above the usual run of municipa l political luminaries. A quasimunicipal bureau has tressed the need for such a reconstruction candidate. Incipient scandals, throttled in legislative hearings, property owners playing Atlas with their tax burdens and mecurical costs up 300 per cent in the last 20 years, against a 16 per cent increase in population, have led this bureau to press for a new type of political administration.

Where political considerations are at low ebb and the c re for civic betterment is at high tide, the name of Mr. Henry L. Shattu k, tr asurer of Harvard University, is mentioned as a man possessing the right qualities to give Boston a high grade administration.

An attorney by profession, Mr. Shattuck has acquired a reputation for finance on he floor of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Shattuck, a Republican, has shown a disposition for municipal politics, and many commentators feel he is the type of man who generally scorn municipal politics, though he is the type who should enter them in order to purge the most defective area of American government.

Meanwhile Democratic leaders fume over the election system in Boston, which was tossed back into their laps by a predominantly Republican legislative committee this year. The system, non-partisan in theory, permits dozens of candidates to bid for votes on election day. Actually Boston is as party-ridden as any municipality and the entrance of many candidates splits party solidarity.

In an interview, Mr. Newman denounced the action of Mr. Malcolm Nichols, Republican mayoralty candidate, for his appearance before the committee opposing the run-off primary. It was a confession, according to Mr. Newman, that Mr. Nichols did not dare trust his political fortunes to the straight plurality results of the voting, but is depending on the splitting of the Democrat vote.

**Minority Won in 1925**

In 1925 Mr. Nichols had four-fifths of the votes cast against him, but was elected. Mr. Theodore Glynn, Mayor James M. Curley's candidate, received 50,000 votes. The thrusting of Joseph A. O'Neill into the field by the late Martin Lomasney split the Democratic vote and permitted Nichols, a minority choice, to be elected, according to Mr. Newman.

Mr. Newman declared the committee was prepared to launch a drive to educate the public, so by withdrawing its support, inferior candidates will be winnowed from the field.

To date, Alonzo B. Cook (R.), former State Auditor; Joseph F. O'Connell (D.), former Congressman; Joseph A. Langone Jr. (D.), North End Senator, and Malcolm E. Nichols (R.), former Mayor of Boston, have filed nomination papers.

The following have been reported as either announcing their candidacy or intending to run: Frederick W. Mansfield, attorney; William J. Foley, district attorney of Suffolk County; Thomas C. O'Brien, former district attorney; John W. McCormick, Congressman, and Henry Parkman Jr., State Senator.

## Nature Study Open To Members of C.C.C.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Washington

MEMBERS of the Civilian Conservation Corps stationed in the national parks are receiving unusual opportunities to learn about trees, birds, animals, wildflowers, geological formations and many kindred subjects during their leisure hours.

In addition to the regularly scheduled program of educational activities for park visitors, lectures and field trips are being planned especially to meet the needs of the conservation workers.

The boys receive every opportunity to see and enjoy the great national playgrounds in which they are stationed, and a ranger-naturalist accompanies each excursion to explain matters of general interest. The men are said to be alert to their unusual advantages, and many special field trips and lectures are undertaken at their request.

## Tax Rate Reduction Of $2.50 for 1933 Forecast by Curley

Good news to Boston taxpayers is Mayor James M. Curley's statement predicting a reduction of at least $2.50 in the 1933 tax rate.

If his hopes are fulfilled, it will mean that property owners will pay a maximum of $33.00 in contrast with the rate of $35.50 in 1932. The Mayor attributed the probable cut to the benefits of emergency legislation relieving the taxpayers of an assessment of $7,300,000 in the levy of the present year.

Yesterday, the city council approved the Mayor's bond order of $3,800,000 to obtain money for the maintenance of the welfare department. This loan will have no effect on the tax rate of the current year but will be an adverse factor in succeeding years.

The council also approved an appropriation of $721,198 for interest on temporary loans in anticipation of taxes. The Mayor said that factors entirely within control of the State, such as the state tax, income tax and assessments, have added $2,800,000 to the tax burden this year. Although the city's share of the losses of the Boston Elevated Railway amounts to 32 cents more in the tax rate than it did last year, the Mayor expects that this will have little effect in keeping the rate near his prediction.

## Beverage Act Yields State $65,464 in July

Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today released what are probably the first official Massachusetts figures of malt beverage and wine revenue.

The Commonwealth will receive $65,464 from the July excise. From April 7 this year, the beginning of the beverage act, to July 31 the revenues have totaled $199,854. These sums are credited by the state treasurer to the old-age assistance fund and will be used to reimburse the cities for the state proportion of the old-age assistance expense.

The taxable sales of gasoline are maintaining their increase which was noticed in June, Mr. Long said. For July, the Commonwealth will receive as a 3 cent tax on 56,118,500 gallons of taxable gasoline used in Massachusetts during July the sum of $1,683,555 as against 53,666,078 gallons representing $1,609,982 for July of 1932. The entire proceeds from the gasoline tax are distributed to the highways fund.

## U. S. Asked to Aid Assyrians in Iraq

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—On behalf of the 8000 Assyrian residents of Chicago, resolutions were drawn up here last night asking the State Department of the United States as well as the League of Nations to take steps to end the difficulties of the Assyrians in Iraq.

As a result of the efforts of the Assyrians to obtain sufficient land to live on in Iraq, it is reported there has been fighting and bloodshed, giving rise to considerable apprehension among the local Assyrians. Some 800 members of the local colony attended the meeting of protest last night.

## Shoe Strike Ended; 15,000 Return to Work

Fifteen thousand striking shoe workers in Boston, Lynn and Chelsea returned to work today.

In a telegram to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, informing her of the amicable settlement, Mr. William B. Mahan of the National Shoe Workers' Association, thanked the secretary for her help in bringing about a wage agreement. The workers will receive a 20 per cent wage increase with the permanent rate to be set by Sept. 15 by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration.

**American Water Works**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Electric power output of the American Water Works & Electric Company in July was 43 per cent larger than in the like month last year, the company announces.

# Keeping House Out in Open, With Kitchen 'n' Everything

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Camp Fire Girls Prepare for Lunch**
Scene in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Where Domestic Experience Is Being Acquired.

NEW YORK—You just couldn't be a Camp Fire Girl without a camp in front of which to light a fire. Yet it looked this spring as though a good many thousands of members all over the country would see nothing more than the blaze in their own kitchen stoves during the hot weather.

But communities have rallied, and from city after city all over the country reports are coming to the New York City headquarters of camps which are being kept open at a cost of 5 cents a day for each girl, like the one in the Bronx, New York City, or by virtue of the mothers cooking the meals as is the case with the one near La Grande, Ore.

The Bronx girls are using a rustic cabin in Van Cortlandt Park, which has been given to them, and with expert volunteer leadership a full campaign program is under way. The girls do not stay in camp overnight, but otherwise they follow the regular routine of any camp from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. There is the morning sing, announcements, and an occasional nature talk by someone from the Museum of Natural History.

Craft classes are held every morning, and for these the 5 cents is spent, providing material and tools for raffia baskets, bracelets, tie-dye, handkerchiefs, and leather purses. Then there is a half-hour of play with games and volley ball. Supplies brought from home are used for luncheon, with a committee chosen daily to cook in the outdoor fireplace.

Luncheon is followed by a rest hour and the afternoon is used for hobbies, nature hikes, plays and pageants, swimming in the near-by high school pool, or the furnishing of a cabin for which the girls make rag rugs, cupboards, tin candlesticks, and sundials.

On the last day of the camp there will be an exhibition of crayon and water-color sketches, and an overnight hike near Bear Mountain will reward those with the highest records in camp cookery and nature lore.

In contrast to the big city is the experiment in La Grande, where a community meeting decided to open the camp with volunteer counselors and no fees. The location of the camp, 20 miles from La Grande, makes it possible for committees of mothers to drive out each day and cook the three meals which the girls serve. The mothers meet once a week to plan the meals and the cooks donate the food each day, supplementing certain quantity supplies for which the mothers contribute to a general fund.

## Playground Girls Pitch Colored Horseshoes

Although the participants in the horseshoe tournament at the Century of Progress exhibition set an example, presumably, for the rest of the world when they wore uniforms, there was nothing uniform in the costumes of the older girls of Boston when they held their playground championship meet on the Charles Street Mall yesterday. Everything from a white silk dress to a cotton print play suit was worn—and with very little influence on the ability to toss the "shoes."

There seems to be just as wide a variance in the style of pitching taught at the various playgrounds as there is in the style of dresses worn. Some used the orthodox method, grasping the shoe by the side, and pitched "ringers." Others did as well by holding the shoe in the middle and treating it almost as a shotputter would.

Even the shoes were "different." No self-respecting horse would care to be seen shod in green or orange, but there was an excellent reason for the young ladies using those peculiar shades. It was easier to follow the swift flight to the "pin," as well as to tell which shoe was which.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; gentle westerly winds.

**Maine:** Fair and warmer in interior tonight; Wednesday fair.

**New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut:** Fair tonight; Wednesday fair; slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature in northwest portion tonight and north portion Wednesday.

**Rhode Island:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate northwest winds shifting to north over north portion, and moderate northwest winds becoming variable over south portion; fair tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 72 | 78 | Miami, Fla. | 84 | 88 |
| Bismarck | 64 | 88 | Minneapolis | 62 | 84 |
| Boston | 68 | 74 | Montreal | 64 | 74 |
| Buffalo | 66 | 70 | Nantucket | 70 | 76 |
| Calgary | 52 | 80 | New Orleans | 78 | 84 |
| Charleston | 82 | 92 | New York | 66 | 76 |
| Chicago | 64 | 90 | Norfolk, Va. | 70 | 82 |
| Cincinnati | 62 | 80 | North Platte | 66 | 92 |
| Denver | 70 | 86 | Philadelphia | 72 | 78 |
| Dodge City | 64 | 92 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 80 | 100 |
| Eastport, Me. | 62 | 64 | Pittsburgh | 60 | 78 |
| Hatteras | 78 | 86 | Portland, Me. | 66 | 68 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | 76 | .. | Raleigh | 72 | 84 |
| 7 p.m. Aug. 14 | .. | 80 | St. Louis | 68 | 84 |
| Helena, Mont. | 60 | 94 | Salt Lake City | 70 | 100 |
| Huron, S. D. | 66 | 90 | San Francisco | 58 | 62 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 92 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 60 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 72 | 88 | Seattle | 66 | 86 |
| Key West | 84 | 90 | Tampa | 78 | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 88 | Washington | 70 | 80 |
| Memphis | 68 | 74 | Williston, N.D. | 72 | 90 |

A—9 a. m. Aug. 15.
B—Maximum Aug. 14.
The temperature at 2:30 was 80.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 7:50 p. m., Wednesday 8:29 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:16 p. m.

## Howe Says Liquor Control Will Go On Even After Repeal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Col. Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, said in an authorised interview that despite the abolition of the old prohibition bureau "liquor control is neither dead nor forgotten."

Colonel Howe said the prohibition bureau had merely been absorbed by the division of investigation of the Department of Justice, adding that "if any racketeers or bootleggers are holding celebrations over the supposed demise of the bureau, they are due for an awful shock."

"When the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed," Colonel Howe added, "the bootlegger will find himself if anything in closer quarters than now. Uncle Sam is counting on several hundredes of millions of dollars from revenue taxes, which will lighten the taxpayers' burdens—and if you are laboring under any illusion that he doesn't intend to collect every red cent of it, you are making the mistake of your life."

Colonel Howe said merging the prohibition bureau with the bureau of investigation "is the beginning of the first successful attempt to make a truly businesslike and common-sense division of governmental activities."

## Roosevelt Names Gow For State's Engineer

President Roosevelt today designated Col. Charles R. Gow, president of Warren Brothers, to be state engineer for public works in Massachusetts, it is announced here.

Colonel Gow received his rank during the World War in the construction division of the engineering corps. Following the war he became postmaster in Boston and then was selected by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the first professor of humanities. He has been president of Warren Brothers since 1931.

## Paul Lewis Discusses Winnwood School Plans

Plans for the coming season at the Winnwood School, Lake Grove, New York, were discussed by the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Paul S Lewis, at the Hotel Beaconsfield, last night. Mr. Lewis described the school as "the nucleus of a right idea" and outlined the reorganized program under which the school is to work this year.

After his talk, Mr. Lewis answered numerous questions about the school. A number of friends, parents of pupils, and Winnwood alumni were present.

## Complaints of Southern NRA Evasions Looked Into

ATLANTA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Complaints that numerous southern mills are evading the minimum wage requirements of their NRA code will be one of the first problems presented to the new textile labor mediation board, Mr. George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, says.

## Pay Roll Increased At General Electric

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, announced yesterday wage increases totaling $8,000,000 and the addition of 2000 employees to the company's pay roll.

Following a meeting of General Electric executives, Mr. Swope said the code for the National Electrical Manufacturing Industry goes into effect today, but added that pay rises and hour reductions will be effective as of Aug. 7 in his company.

All wages and salaries have been increased where necessary to reach the minimum, he announced, and equitable adjustment in other salaries have been made.

The total amount of such increases, he said, will be at the rate of $8,000,000 yearly, affecting more than 42,000 employees. The 2000 additional workers will be put to work almost immediately.

## Surplus Farm Produce To Aid Windsor's Needy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINDSOR, Conn., Aug. 15—The surplus produce from farmers in this vicinity will be used for a community canning project for the benefit of the unemployed here, it has been announced by the Gray-Dickinson Post of the American Legion, which is launching the program.

Mr. H. A. Ellingwood of Windsor is chairman of a committee of 10 which will accept donations from the farmers, call for the produce, and, aided by members of the post's auxiliary, will assist families of the needy to can the vegetables for use during the coming months. The selectmen of Windsor are coöperating by furnishing the names of those to be benefited by the project.

**Gloucester Schooner in Tow**

BOSTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Coast Guard Destroyer Wainwright today took the Gloucester schooner Shirley M. Clattenburg in tow for Boston after the latter had been damaged in a collision with the Norwegian freighter Horda. The Wainwright advised coast guard headquarters here she was 150 miles east of Boston.

## Motion Pictures

**"The Blarney Kiss"**

"The Blarney Kiss," this week's bill at the Fine Arts, has all the requisites of a film success: a conventional plot, an engaging hero, plentiful humor and a happy ending. A Gaumont-British production, made in Ireland, it is provided with an excellent British cast and good photography.

Mr. Tom Walls, veteran of the English stage, is the chief attraction. His Tim Fitzgerald has all the charm of an Irishman who has kissed the Blarney stone. He talks himself out of execution by Irish rebels, escapes to England, is successful in business, goes to prison to protect the brother of the woman he loves, is cleared and gets a new start as a result of a forgotten act of generosity. The film is, to be sure, a photographed stage play, and the play itself is well-worn theatrical material; but thanks to the humor of the lines and the accomplished acting the result is first-rate entertainment.

The supporting company is a great help. Miss Anne Grey is a charming heroine, Mr. Robert Douglas a believable young Earl, Miss Dorothy Tetley a sympathetic secretary (in love, not surprisingly, with her employer, Tim). Even the bits are well taken, such as Miss Haidee Wright's Countess, Mr. Robert Horton's butler, Mr. George Barrett's "Down-and-Out" and Mr. Peter Gawthorne's prison governor. The diction is a delight throughout.

The bill is completed by a Walt Disney Silly Symphony in color, "Noah's Ark"; a newsreel, and a film of the Faroe Islands in which the narrator, after the manner of his kind, manages to impair enjoyment of some fine photography.

L. A. S.

## Events

Boston Park Department Traveling Theater: Performance of "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," Sullivan Playground, Charlestown, 7.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

**Events Tomorrow**

Rotary Club: Luncheon, Dr. Loring B. Andrews of Harvard, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc.: Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Egypt and the Nile," 2; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 8 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5

Fairbanks Homestead: Commemorating the coming to America of the Fairbanks family in 1633, Dedham, 1.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 11:00 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

Tremont—"Camille," 2:30 p. m.

For exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

## Radio Programs

**Eastern Daylight Saving Time**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larson, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Readings—Eve LeGallienne.
7:30 "Grin and Bearit."
7:45 Michaels-Zimmerman piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Alexander Kirilloff's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Mimi and Jerry.
9:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, Music Magic.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; piano.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sizzlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Soloists; guitar; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Comedian, quartet, orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch with orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:15 p. m.—CBS, the Four Clubmen.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Reports; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Gypsy Nina, songs.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporters.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Rice and Carlile—songs.
8:15 Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold"—readings.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 Sport Chat—Ted Husing.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Betty Barthell, songs.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, National Women's Tennis.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS and local dance programs.
8:00 Act II "Die Walkure," records.
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:15 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 Light Opera Gems.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Rita Coughlin, songs.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Rhythm Rebels.
8:15 Studio program.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

## Tomorrow's Features

**WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)**

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Musical.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Mariarden Drama Guild.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Riedout; news.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:10 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago game.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

## The Editor's Puzzle

132

"The trial ~~not only~~ made me sympathise ~~said the~~ reporter ~~with the defendant, but also with his~~ family, "The prosecuting attorney ~~talked both with~~ me and ~~another paper's~~ representative ~~had said~~ that ~~having~~ endeavored to ~~but that~~ conduct a fair case, the sensational press ~~was making~~ it hard for him to keep the case from ~~being~~ decided on the street ~~rather than in the court~~."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)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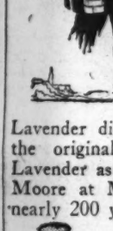

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# Thousands Hear Mountain Folk Sing Old Tunes on Virginia Peak

### *Mrs. Roosevelt Guest of Honor at Week-End Contest at White Top in Section Which Her Father Used to Ride Over as Land Agent*

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WHITE TOP, Va., Aug. 15—This lofty mile-high mountain peak was the musical center of the world last week-end, with rugged mountain folk chanting and fiddling, for an audience from many states, century old tunes handed down through their families for generations.

Limousines, trucks, straw-lined wagons, sway-back horses and "depression wagons"—half an automobile pulled by a horse—brought thousands to the festival, held this year for the third time. Many camped out on the mountainside all night.

Guest of honor at the finals on Saturday afternoon was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has a sentimental interest in this section which her father, 40 years ago, as manager of a land company, used to ride over on horseback and describe in letters to his "little Nell."

**Real Home-Coming**

Though she never had visited here before, a real home-coming was prepared for her. Everybody turned out to greet her when they heard she was "comin' round the mountain." The steep, winding roads were blocked with traffic jams in both directions. The mountaineers donned new overalls, got bowl-shaped hair cuts and brought their entire families to see the President's wife.

At Abingdon, where she left the train, the Mayor greeted her as the daughter of that "prince of good will, Elliott Roosevelt." Her arms were piled high with flowers from the mountainside; she was presented with two bedspreads, a cowhide rug, a book of local recipes, a picture of her father's cabin. Even a baby was named in her honor.

Most cherished of the many gifts was a delicate gold and white teacup once her father's. It was brought by a veteran Negro servant who had waited on her father and whose daughter came all the way from Brooklyn, N. Y., to bring him to see Mrs. Roosevelt.

Streamers pointed out to the President's wife places her father had stayed, beds he had slept in. Many came up to tell her they were old neighbors of his.

Two of the 18 Trigg children, Jim and Jean, mentioned in Elliott Roosevelt's letter to his daughter, greeted her, but no longer could be referred to as the "little Trigg children." They recalled that their cousin, Miram, had had a doll named for "Nell" Roosevelt of whom she heard so much but never saw.

When the mountaineers stepped up on the platform of the rustic spruce-decorated pavilion to begin their singing and fiddling without accompaniment, there was no sign of self-consciousness because of the presence of their noted guest. Mr. John Powell, famous pianist and one of the sponsors of the festival, explained that the tunes had lived in the hearts of folks for thousands of years and are still proving a delight both to those who give them and those who receive. Transferred across the ocean from England and Scotland, some of the ballads have been found to go back to 1400 and the days of Chaucer. English folklore collectors visiting here have found verses to their ballads that had been lost in England.

**Words Are Traced**

More than 200 words in the mountaineers dialect have been traced to the Chaucerian period. Typical is their use of "Afeared" for afraid; "axe" for asked, "clomb" for climbed; "beest" for horse; "pore" for poor and "fer" for far.

Men who have traveled the world over in search for the picturesque came here to find it among real American stock. Though blind, Mr. S. F. Russell, of Marion, Va., carried away honors when he played the fife, the fiddle, the dulcimer and also sang. The dulcimer, a boat-shaped instrument with three strings which are strummed, has almost disappeared from the mountains, but where they are made by native craftsmen they can be purchased for about $3.50.

Mr. Horton Barker, the "silver-tongued ballad singer of Chilhowie," took first prize among the ballad performers. A mother of 16 children, Mrs. Nancy Baldwin won honorable mention singing about "Pretty Sally" whose "riches were more than the king he possessed."

The prize-winning banjo and guitar band, composed of Jack Reedy and the Blevins boys from Marion, noting Mrs. Roosevelt's presence deserted their "Cluck, Old Hen" and the "Flop-Eared Mule" to play "Happy Days Are Here Again," in snappy tempo. Youngest of the performers was Murrel Douglas Dockery, 6, of Appalachia, Va., who shrilly sang a ditty, entitled "Boots and Leggins." Jesse Johnson, the "Fiddlin' Fool" of Wolf Den, W. Va., was a runner-up in the fiddler class.

The Cruise family of Crandall, Tenn., was adequate to furnish 16 cousins and relatives for the winning square dance in which the young men shouted and pulled around their nimble women folk, gay in their yellow frocks.

**Prize "Whopper Story"**

Mr. Percy MacKaye, author, succeeded in getting the prize "whopper story" out of a mountaineer, who told how a man had crawled into a hollow log as a shelter from the rain. The log swelled in the rain and the man could not get out until the thought of an evil deed he had done made him feel so small that he crawled right out.

Sprinkled among the lumbering weather-beaten mountaineers were many artists, composers and musicians of national renown, here to grasp an inspiration from old plain, live, unrecorded melodies or humorous stories. Folk-dance experts were also present as well as folklore collectors.

Thousands who could not get seats in the pavilion lounged on the grass outside and heard by means of amplifiers. Try-outs for the participants were held in various localities. The finalists came from a 250-mile radius reaching Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia.

"My father spent two very happy years here, riding and living all through this country," Mrs. Roosevelt told the mountaineers after she had clambered to a high rock to see the remarkable view. "Now I know," she added, "why he loved it so and said he knew of few places so beautiful."

Returning to Abingdon, Mrs. Roosevelt visited unannounced a Negro civilian conservation camp at Koonarock, Va.

## Sunday Music Planned As NRA Coöperation

LANCASTER, Penna., Aug. 15 (AP)—Stating that "music calls forth the creative energy needed above all else at this time," the Pennsylvania and Delaware conference of the American Federation of Musicians has decided to coöperate with NRA by rendering "music of a high order on Sunday."

In a resolution passed at a meeting of the locals of the conference, the organization stated public concerts would be rendered on Sabbath afternoons and evenings, "when members of the Commonwealth are most free to come together."

## Japanese Trial Brings Out Plot To Slay Americans

TOYKO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Testimony regarding a plan to assassinate an American Ambassador and Consul was offered today during the court martial of 10 naval officers charged with assassinating Premier Suyoshi Inukai and other terroristic acts in May, 1932.

The witness, Lieut. Kijo Ito, one of the defendants, said two naval officers seriously considered the plot in order to cause friction with America and thereby promote a nationalist and militarist revolution.

Ito testified he was wounded in the Shanghai campaign last year and was still in the hospital. He could not, therefore, participate in the Tokyo raids culminating in the assassination of the Premier. Consequently, he added, he and Lieut. Haruo Oba planned further assassinations as their contribution to the terrorists' cause, but were arrested as accomplices in the Tokyo outrages before they could act. At that time, he said, the American Ambassadorship was vacant. Mr. Joseph C. Grew had not yet arrived and Mr. W. Cameron Forbes had left for home.

Lieut. Horishi Yamagishi, leader of the 10 officers undergoing court martial, testified that fears of "America's ambition" motivated the terrorists.

**Liquid Carbonic Loss**

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Liquid Carbonic Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net loss of $568,735 after charges, compared with net profit of $533,921, or $1.56 a share on 342,406 no-par shares a year before.

## Mountaineers Preserve Folklore of Centuries

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—S. F. Russell on White Top With His Dulcimer. Upper Right—Mountain Folk Do Voluntary Dance on Steps of Cabin Offered to Mrs. Roosevelt. Lower Right—Three Mountaineers Show Miss Ruth Burchenal, Secretary of American Folk Dance Society, Some Steps From Old Dance.

## Exchange Medium For World Called Need of Industry

### Static Wealth Measure Proposed in Lecture Before Engineers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Aug. 14—Internationalism, rather than nationalism, will provide the way out of the world's economic situation, in the opinion of Mr. Ivy Lee, publicist of New York. Speaking before the conference for engineers at the Stevens Institute camp here last night, Mr. Lee declared it was necessary that the American people take an absolutely altruistic attitude if they were to contribute toward an improvement of the world's economic position.

"If we are to rise above the economic storm clouds that surround us, we must meet and solve three problems," he said. "The first of these is to establish a uniform measure of the medium of exchange in order that international financial transactions may be made on a uniform basis. So long as we have fluctuating currency and fluctuating standards, no economic stability can be hoped for.

"The second problem is the adjustment to a common form of the economic policies of all countries. One step toward the accomplishment of this ideal is the removal of all trade barriers. Though this seems impossible of immediate accomplishment, it could easily be effected as a gradual process.

"The third problem concerns the adjustment of international political policies. The abolition of narrow nationalism would go a great way toward the solution of international economic relationships."

Until the Federal Government takes into its own hands the problem of credit control to facilitate the financing of the movement of goods, there can be no successful operation of the industrial system in the United States, according to Prof Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the department of industrial engineering of Columbia University.

Professor Rautenstrauch, who took over the "energy survey of North America," when Mr. Howard Scott terminated his work in this campaign at Columbia, asserted that "the control of credit, the most vital factor in determining the relative claims of capital and labor to the goods produced," was still operated by private individuals for private gain. Profit must be controlled for the social good, he held, and until that was done, the industrial system could not be operated successfully.

"No permanent reforms in our economic system are possible until we alter the present system of income distribution," he declared.

Mr. Lewis Jerome Johnson, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, appraised the system of taxation from an engineer's point of view by distinguishing between tax levy by government and economic taxes.

Declaring that the Government should abstain from levying taxes and instead, adopt "the practice of substantially all other agents of service," by "merely gathering in the charges for its service," Professor Johnson said that while Government taxes could be "shifted, dodged or passed on," economic taxes were easily, certainly and cheaply collected. Tax levy by Government, he added, involves waste in collection and interception.

## In Boston's Two Capitols

**Asks to Spend Millions**

The Ickes-Ely ruckus over the jurisdiction of federal grants to cities left one factor out of account—the cities. Boston's Mayor Curley in making formal representation for a $23,500,000 public works project yesterday required the assent of the state emergency finance board as well as the Federal Government's.

* * *

Mayor Curley's application, made through Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, included the proposed $8,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway project, which incidentally promises to shake the economy groups to their timbers.

**All Quiet on Deer Island**

All is quiet on Deer Island. The wanderlust of three prisoners who escaped from the Suffok House of Correction on the island yesterday was promptly nipped. But now Boston is glaring at the State. A hundred bothersome state prisoners transferred from Concord are blamed for the discord.

* * *

Unremitting statutes say the State may transfer inmates other than lifers from any of its institutions, but the city replies that in addition to always getting the "toughest" prisoners it must pay the cost.

**Riot on Deer Island**

A near riot broke out in the Deer Island House of Correction today. Trouble was precipitated according to fresh information from City Hall by 100 chronically troublesome prisoners transferred to the island from Concord.

A truck was seized by six escaping prisoners after a nautical journey across Shirley Gut. All but one was speedily apprehended.

* * *

Amid excited talk of fusillades of bullets, an official of the Suffolk County penal institution said he believed the accounts of the break were being greatly exaggerated. And as rumor topped rumor to the effect that a political engagement relative to the transfer of these prisoners was in the wind, Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, declared such transfer to the island quite regular.

* * *

**Labor Asks and Gets**

Boston contracts for the future will have a clause to tickle the visibilities of labor. The clause will demand preference for union hours and wage rates. The horny hand of toil grasped the palm of Mayor James M. Curley as labor leaders left a City Hall meeting at which this arrangement was promulgated.

**Curley "Approves" Gow**

Mayor Curley approved of the appointment today of Mr. Charles R. Gow as federal engineer in charge of public works in Massachusetts. He approves of him as an engineer and as a student of Boston problems, he told the press today. But particularly does he hope that Mr. Gow will make peace in putting the Federal Government's signature on Boston's public works projects.

* * *

The Mayor was told today that final action on the projects required approval by the engineer representing the Federal Government. Therefore this phase of the project will be expedited by the engineer.

**Court Revision Advocated**

Judge Phillip Parkman of the Brookline Municipal Court would not burn a house down to roast the pig. Figuratively this was the gist of his testimony today before the recess commission on public expenditures. He would whittle off the faulty spots in the present district courts system, but he would not reorganize the whole "kit and kaboodle."

* * *

Consolidation of neighboring courts might save money but circuit courts would be more expensive and less efficient, he observed.

## General Menocal to Return

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—General Mario G. Menocal, a leader of the party that opposed the Machado régime in Cuba, says he plans to leave here shortly for Havana, ending his exile.

General Menocal said approximately 200 members of the colony of exiles he heads here already had returned to Cuba and that the 60 or 70 remaining would go back in a few days.

## Untermyer Offers State Aid Program For New York City

### Hopes to Break Deadlock in Legislature Over City's Relief Fund

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15—Mr. Samuel Untermyer, financial adviser of the O'Brien-Tammany mayoralty is here today as its emissary plenipotentiary with a new program for state aid for New York City which he will lay before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The Legislature now is in its fourth week of deadlock over this issue, no acceptable alternative having been offered by the city authorities to their original proposal that the city's exhausted relief work fund be replenished with a state-wide levy. Indeed, Mayor John P. O'Brien and his colleagues apparently still were vainly seeking a solution to the city's financial problem, until Mr. Untermyer conferred with them yesterday and received full authorization to lead the city's fight for higher levies to meet its relief bills.

His program takes cognizance of the widespread criticism against the city administration for its policy of taxation without retrenchment, in stipulating that, immediately upon legislative action providing funds for city relief work temporarily, the O'Brien mayoralty shall "clean house." Steps by the city to refute the charges of waste and extravagance in Tammany government are the necessary corollary to provision for permanent relief at Albany, he declares.

Against a background of economies, the city then would be in a position to fight for a "fair share" of state levies, Mr. Untermyer believes, contending that state-collected taxes, such as income, gasoline and motor vehicle imposts, should be reapportioned so that the city's rebate would be more nearly in proportion to the lion's share it contributes.

Coincidentally with temporary relief-funding legislation, Mr. Untermyer would provide for the immediate local enactment of a 5-cent taxicab fare tax.

Then, while the Legislature recessed for 30 days, an economy committee constituted of Mr. Untermyer and five leaders of civic groups would devise retrenchment measures. Upon assurances of the city's good faith in carrying out these economies, the Legislature would act upon the reapportionment of taxes as collected by the State, enabling the city to restore its credit structure.

In this way, Mr. Untermyer holds, the administration could convince the New York City electorate that waste and extravagance had been eliminated and win an "overwhelming mandate" to the next Legislature. One of the loudest critics of the wasteful and blundering policies at city hall before he was invited to serve as special counsel and carry forward his ideas on transit unification and other fiscal matters, Mr. Untermyer now declares that the Legislature is using the charges of graft and extravagance as a shield while denying the city adequate relief.

## Government Ban Averts British Guiana Strike

*By the Canadian Press*

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 15—A prohibition by the Government of all mass meetings and demonstrations upset plans of the British Guiana labor union for a strike inaugurating its campaign for an eight-hour day.

The demonstration called for yesterday was postponed following the Government's proclamation. In announcing the postponement, Hubert Critchlow, Secretary of the union, refused further comment. He said, however, that the union had "other plans." Hundreds of workers had planned to assemble on Bourda Green and march to the government buildings to demand legislation for an eight-hour day.

**Car Registrations Up**

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Registrations of new cars in 16 states reporting for July show sales of 54,303 automobiles, R. L. Polk & Co. said today. The figure is 86.2 per cent higher than that registered in the same territory in July, 1932, the company found.

## Herriot Warmly Greeted At Congress in Bulgaria

### Sofia Accords Former French Premier Great Welcome; Swing to French Group Viewed as New Possibility

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 14—The ninth annual congress of the International Entente of Democratic and Radical Parties, now being held here under the leadership of a large French delegation, with representatives of six other European countries participating, served as an occasion for a striking diplomatic demonstration.

M. Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, whose presence as delegate gives the congress unusual significance, has been accorded honors such as few visiting statesmen of the last decade received here. When M. Herriot reached Sofia on a special car sent to convey him from Constantinople, he was met at the station by the entire Bulgarian Cabinet. His forthcoming visit to Turkey and Russia and his very close relations with Yugoslavia add significance to this cordial reception.

A number of leading Bulgarian statesmen, including Mr. Alexander Malinoff, former Premier, as well as several principal dailies here, have been urging Bulgaria to take sides in the present European alignment to recognize Soviet Russia, to join the group of nations recently signing the new eastern non-aggression pact, to become reconciled with its Balkan neighbors, and to win the support of one of the great powers. In addition, the Premier, Mr. Nicholas Moushanoff, has publicly declared that Bulgaria is facing a diplomatic decision of the greatest importance. Consequently some observers foresee that Bulgaria will join the French-Russian circle of influence and move toward the so-called Balkan Locarno. However, it can be stated with much certainty that while Bulgaria would highly appreciate French friendship and support, and would be much pleased to renew the traditional cordial relations with its liberator and former protector, Russia, no radical diplomatic change is imminent.

Bulgaria's foreign policy is based on the deep-seated majority of the nation to defend and liberate Bulgarian minorities annexed to other Balkan states, especially Yugoslavia. Thus many Bulgarians see natural allies in Italy, Germany and Hungary, which also desire treaty revision. Bulgaria's joining the French group would mean the relinquishing of national ideals cherished for a century, and for which three wars have been fought within two decades.

Without sweeping concessions from Yugoslavia, it is doubtful if the Sofia Government would embrace the French-Russian entente. Bulgaria enjoys being made the center of diplomatic attention by the great European powers, welcomes all advances and would gladly improve its relations with other states, but it is by no means ready to join the group of French satalites.

The congress, which gives the occasion for such discussions, embraces not only discussion of the political dogmas of the democratic and radical parties, but of the tariffs, exchange and unemployment problems.

## Governor Indorses Special Session Of Mississippi Houses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15—Recommending a special session of the Mississippi Legislature to call a constitutional convention for governmental reform, Gov. M. Sennett Conner has launched a mail poll of members of the House and Senate.

Governmental reform has been a major plank of the administration and a series of programs has been attempted but none consummated.

In addition to the constitutional assembly call, action on legalization of beer and prohibition repeal, banking reform and revisions of state laws to insure more complete benefits under the National Industrial Recovery Act have been advocated should a special session be held.

A simple majority vote of the Legislature can convene a constitutional convention and the lawmakers may decide upon how delegates will be chosen. The convention itself may declare a constitution in force without submission to the people.

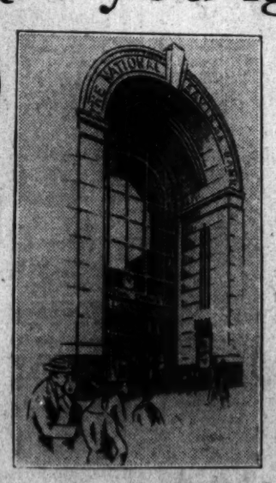
## Georgia Town Seeks Public Works Loan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAPEVILLE, Ga.—The city council of Hapeville, on the outskirts of Atlanta, has approved a resolution for a loan of $250,000 from the Georgia public works committee, for public works here.

Among the projects is a proposed municipal power plant to cost $25,000. It is pointed out this plant would pay for itself in a few years, and would eventually mean lower taxes for the city. Among other projects outlined are a city hall, and a new water and sewerage system.


## Are you ignoring this *difference* in Banks!



The first difference between a SAVINGS BANK and a 'commercial' or 'business' bank is that the SAVINGS BANK is not a STOCK CORPORATION. It has no stockholders. Therefore, it is not operated for private gain or profit. All earnings are paid to depositors in the form of interest dividends quarterly after operating expenses and additions to surplus are set aside.

•BANK BY MAIL IN THIS 'MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK'
Full information upon request

The NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Southwest Corner of State and Pearl Streets ALBANY, N. Y.

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night...*97% of the caffeine is extracted.*

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Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (5) M8:15
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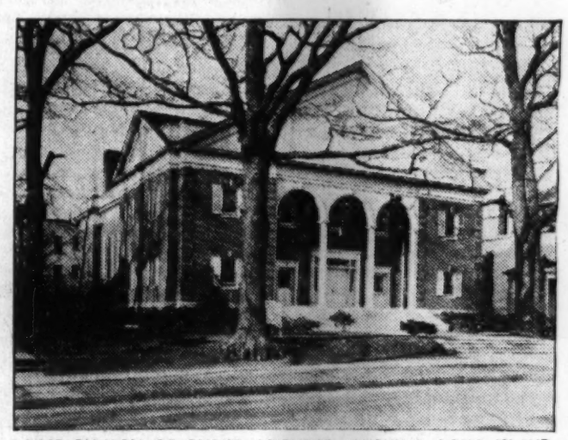
City State



## *Heated with Petro-Nokol*



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

# Enjoy the same oil heat in your home

*New models by world's leader cut fuel cost even further below coal*

Here's a happy ending to furnace tending! For the same amount you are now spending to heat your home, you can enjoy Petro & Nokol Oil Heating—keep your house uniformly comfortable all season long. Without your raising a finger.

You can even arrange to have the same burner automatically provide all the domestic hot water you can use at a lower cost than any other automatic system. Again, without your giving it a thought.

Petro & Nokol Oil Burners have demonstrated their dependability in many churches of Christ, Scientist, all over the country. Some for as long as 9 years. Today more than 500,000 persons from coast to coast enjoy the benefits of Petro & Nokol Oil Heat. You too, will experience the same satisfaction.

Our authorized dealer in your community can afford to be unbiased in his recommendation. He has 16 types of 8 models of Petro & Nokol oil burners. He will survey your job and offer the type and size exactly suited to your particular boiler or furnace. No one type of oil burner can possibly fit all types of heating plants.

If you need a new heating plant, he can install the new Arco-Petro Automatic Boiler that gives you both the boiler and the oil burner in one beautiful, self-contained unit. This will cut your heating costs ⅓ to ½ and also provide domestic hot water the year around

As a public service enterprise, we complete our service by supplying our own oil along the Atlantic seaboard in our own fleets of trucks from our own oil terminals. This insures the right oil for your burner and provides undivided responsibility for the proper functioning of your entire heating system.

Now that you can heat your home for less money with a Petro & Nokol or an Arco-Petro Boiler, why pay the price of automatic oil heat, and still shovel coal? The coupon below will bring you all the information you need to help you decide for yourself.

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# Home Building and Gardening

## Hobbies and Hints

### *Both Garden and Friends Acquired*

Smith Falls, Ont.

Dear Garden Lovers:

What a feast this column is! How many times have we made bird baths and fish ponds, or sunken gardens, or admired the winter birds eating out of our window boxes filled with miniature evergreens in our New York apartment, or enjoyed tropical gardens in India or Siam, or had tea on the tiled terrace of an English cottage with its exquisite view—all because of these columns. For each and every description is so vivid that it comes to us as if it were really our own and that we were there at the moment. Seed catalogues have none of the lure of this garden column because seed catalogues smack of the impossible, while the garden column is always of things achieved.

So now it is our turn to tell about our garden. And what a garden it is! Wait until you hear our adventures! To begin with, we were seasoned gardeners for a good many years, had gone through the thrill of watching a rose garden develop around our dear home in Vancouver, British Columbia; we had enjoyed all the thrills of a rock garden—one planned and executed with a thoroughly scientific touch. No dreadful row of garden tombstones for us, but old boulders tumbled carelessly about, which took several years of concentrated tumbling before that much-desired careless air of mother nature was reached to our satisfaction.

And then the progress of the seasons—spring with its carpet of crocuses and quilt of white mountain snow, its waterfalls of yellow alyssum, like thick splashes of sunlight, its glory of irises from every nook in the world, Germany, Spain, Japan—luxuriant poppies and shasta daisies in the summer, from Burbank's gardens in California, the delphiniums and pansies everywhere—the high and the low and the medium, the green of coveted mosses and the colors of exquisite flowers. It was a real glory to us long after the last chrysanthemum had faded, and as the rockery was built overlooking the street it was also an added interest to the passer-by.

Well, this garden came to an end for us—an abrupt end and we found ourselves uprooted and planted many thousands of miles away from home. This time we were in a northern Ontario town, utterly gardenless, but not a bit forlorn. Times had changed. We were facing a so-called world depression, just a silly joke really, and we seemed rather the worse for wear.

After an amazingly cold winter—more was our amazement to learn it was a mild one—spring came. Then we discovered a new industry in this quaint little town. Everyone moved more briskly about their affairs, and their affairs had much to do with gardens. Not the kind we had cultivated, but ones that seemed highly engrossing. We heard deep discussions by the initiated of the merits of black seed or Dutch sets, which sounded interesting and surprised us to discover they were onions. Next we saw great digging and planting. Finally one especially wet day as I was looking out of our window at our spongy earth outside, I startled the family with:

"We are going to have a garden. It will be wonderful!"

"Oh yeh?" the youngest member of the family retorted incredulously. She still clung to the outmoded belief that gardens belong to the Pacific slope. Before my eyes whirled fascinating visions—I saw vegetable dishes piled high with succulent provender revolving in the air; I saw a very light pocketbook doing yeoman service by way of the kitchen door, for I had decided we must have a vegetable garden.

At first the idea did not create a furore, but soon the whole family got the bug. And now that the garden was to be, the next question was how. This was a conundrum. For we had neither tools, nor money to buy seeds.

From somewhere or nowhere a sort of flat faced hoe appeared. Its handle had broken off years before, but there was lots of service in the old girl yet. The man of the house produced this instrument after a visit to Toronto. He kept its origin cloaked in mystery. He said, there it was and not to ask unnecessary questions. Our eyes popped, but we managed to contain ourselves. Then a spade appeared, borrowed for one precious month after which it went home for a well-earned rest.

Next we became wildly extravagant. In a spirit of generosity we made a trip to the Fifteen Cent Store, blessed institution, and purchased a hoe, a rake and a spade for the younger member. She lost the spade shortly after, because she decided to make an isolated garden in the meadows that bordered our lot in order to surprise us with what she could do all by herself. As far as we could discover the garden was carefully laid out on the surface of a large flat rock, so her technique was a little confused to begin with, and the upshot was the disappearance of her own dear self on several occasions and the complete disappearance of her spade. But the remaining tools proved worth their weight in gold. They were just what we wanted.

Then the man of the house became really enthusiastic, and quite overwhelmed us by working out a remarkable irrigation system. Our hosing was a problem, as the only bit of hose we had was exactly six feet long. It belonged to the washing machine and in its palmy days it did the aristocratic job of filling the machine with hot water, but now it usually balanced out the kitchen window and permitted enough water to flow down the gently sloping ground to the beds of growing vegetables. For by this time they had materialized.

The whole garden cost fifty cents. But we soon discovered that ingenuity and activity bring their reward. Seeds literally flowed in from every quarter, as did plants of all descriptions. And not only did the garden bud and bloom, but so did unexpected friendships; and generosity became a byword. We sat back and gasped. Our little garden was working more than one miracle.

There was even a flower garden which boasted several sweet smelling roses and the gladiolus were a treat for the eyes. So the garden came into being. The vegetable dishes carried their burdens of golden carrots dripping with butter, of ruddy beets and salads on crisply curling lettuce leaves with delicious radishes, crisp and cool, and little green onions—but why make your mouth water, oh garden readers—it is all here now and more to follow.

In the meantime the budget has become balanced, times are improving and there is not quite so much concern about today's dinner,—and why should there be when gardens are so simple a thing to acquire as well as the friends that go with them. (Mrs.) M. M.

### Bringing in a Fresh Viewpoint

Fort Edward, N. Y.

Dear Gardeners:

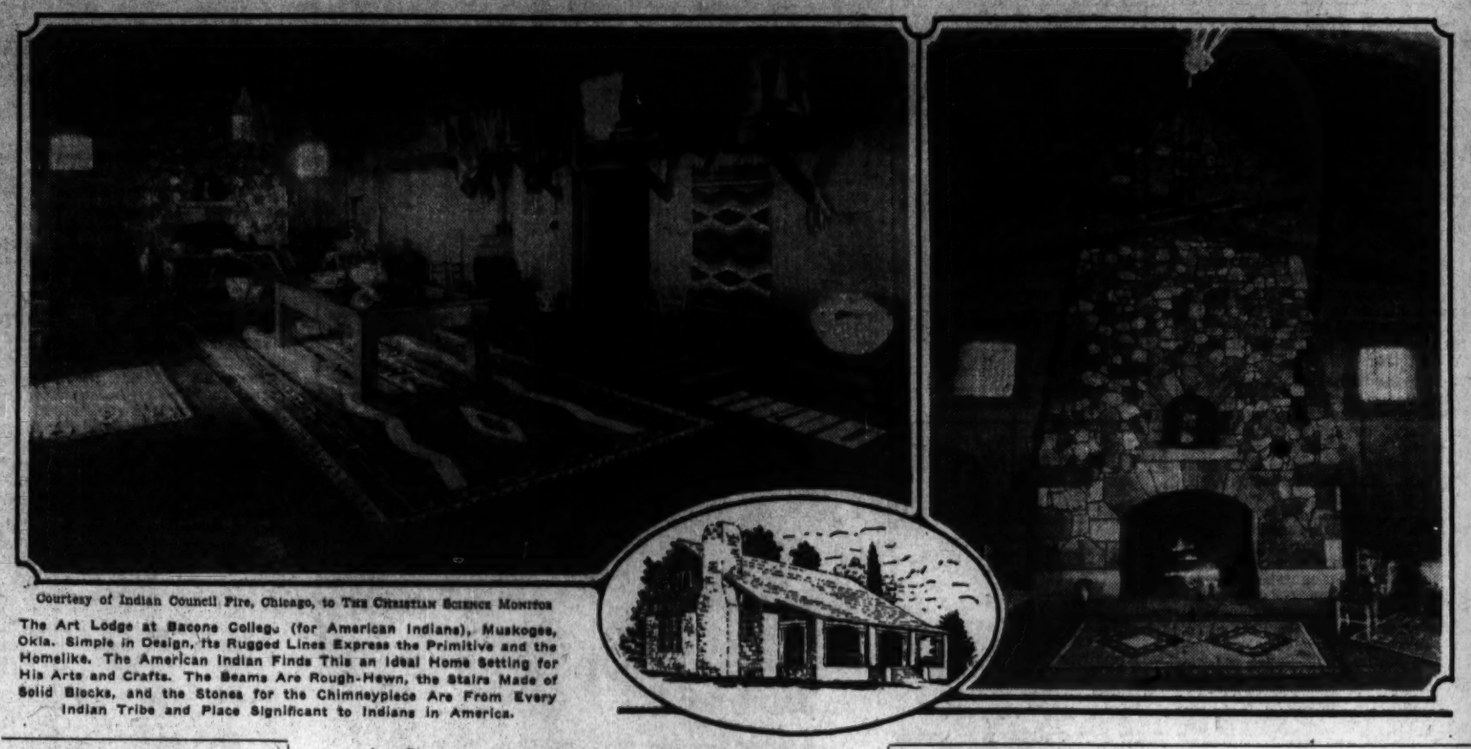
A friend may step right into one's garden and see an improvement in arrangement, which has escaped you.

Our garden looks out on the Hudson River, which so far north is not wide but it is beautiful. An asparagus bed near the flower garden, by midsummer hid some of the flowers and also the view of the river. As the asparagus was there before the flowers, we had not thought of moving it until suggested by a friend. It meant hard work but now that we are in the midst of the flower season, the effect is gratifying. Perennials were also transplanted—in rows running from the edge of the lawn toward the river, leaving plenty of space among them for annuals, such as marigolds, zinnias, scabiosa and asters. That arrangement is giving color in all parts of the garden during the whole season. Low growers are put on the edge and the edge bordered with rocks. Where the garden slopes a path of small slates was put down the middle with more low plants on either side of the walk. When tall plants like Helenium, etc., grew too bushy and obstructed too much, they were tied and drawn together a bit, with good results.

I wonder if you gardeners are all familiar with Rudbeckia Purpurea, purple cone flower. We find it a very hardy perennial with beautiful flowers for mid-summer, excellent for the garden or for cutting. Pompon zinnias are also among our favorites and bloom until frost.

We have a shady corner near a door opening to the garden, where the rain beats and we were not successful in growing flowering plants there. The same friend suggested putting in crazy paving, which we did with fine results, planting a few rock plants between the flags. A slate path separates the vegetables from the flower garden. This season we put a row of flowers at the edge of the vegetables; alternating zinnias, marigolds and asters. The flowers look well against the vegetables, especially the gray-green of the broccoli and cauliflower.

We have raised many rock plants from cuttings and divisions—nice to have, to fill in edges and to give to friends. (Mr.) M. O.



Courtesy of Indian Council Fire, Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Art Lodge at Bacone College (for American Indians), Muskogee, Okla. Simple in Design, its Rugged Lines Express the Primitive and the Homelike. The American Indian Finds This an Ideal Home Setting for His Arts and Crafts. The Beams Are Rough-Hewn, the Stairs Made of Solid Blocks, and the Stones for the Chimneypiece Are From Every Indian Tribe and Place Significant to Indians in America.

## A Setting for Indian Arts

### *The Lodge Type of Building Especially Suited to Them*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Muskogee, Okla.

AN EXAMPLE of how the heritage of art and other forms of race culture can be preserved to stimulate and inspire young people is furnished by the Art Lodge at Bacone College, a college for American Indians.

The Art Lodge is a dream come true—a dream cherished for many years by Atalоa, a Chickasaw Indian woman and former professor of English in the college, now devoting herself to extension work.

"It was not only my dream," she notes, "but that of others, too—it needed all of us working together to make it come true. This spirit and the results of such labor have made it more than a mere building. It is an inspirational atmosphere."

The exterior lines of the lodge are those of a simple pioneer home. Within, two studios open into the "large room" by a stairway made of heavy blocks of rough-hewn wood cut into large native pine. The heavy divans and tables are built of cedar logs and native maple with a rustic finish.

The central feature of the hall is a great fireplace. In its onyx-like stones the young Indian students may read the history of their race and its art, by no means extinct. The stones, presented by the various Indian nations, represent historical places of importance in Indian history. The legend of the fireplace is being written by the lodge students on parchment, decorated with tribal designs which will hang along with a key diagram beside the fireplace.

Other details of the lodge are symbolic of tribal art throughout the country. The solid walnut and hickory chairs were made by craftsmen of the Cherokee tribe, while beautiful old Navajo, Hopi and Chimayo blankets hang from the balcony rails. Ceremonial rugs, a skin painting, an Apaché fiddle, beaded and quill bags of the Sioux Indians, and numerous baskets hang on the walls. And elkskin stretched over wild berry bows, heavily fringed and painted in traditional designs, serves as a lamp in the large room. The hall and studios are lighted with electrified cowbell and iron bracketed lamps.

Nearly everything in the lodge, according to Atalоa, can be duplicated by the students. "I have known deep satisfaction already," she adds, "in having younger and older Indians say, 'I want a home just like this, and I want to do everything possible myself!'"

## Summer Shrub Propagation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Oaktown, Ind.

SHRUBS are propagated in various ways, such as from seeds, layering, budding, grafting and from cuttings. There are two kinds of cuttings, hardwood and softwood. Softwood cuttings are sappy, nonwood shoots.

The best time for making softwood shoots is in the summer. While the traditional time is July and August, it can be done most any time during the growing season, from May on to September with a large number of shrubs.

The simplest way to get a cutting to root is to plant it in moist soil and cover it with a fruit jar.

The best way for the amateur is to use a small cutting frame, such as one often has for rooting perennial cuttings. Sand is the ordinary medium used, though peatmoss is now coming into use with considerable success.

In my own experience, I wanted especially to have a start of a forsythia that stood on a little bank just at the entrance to my garden. So in late May I made a few cuttings and inserted them in my sand-frame. These rooted so well that in July I made more cuttings of the forsythia and also of hydrangeas, spiræa, climbing roses, barberry, and honeysuckle.

**The Cutting Frame**

This original cutting frame of mine was about 3½ feet wide and 5 feet long. I built it so that the north side was higher than the south. It was made of some cheap pine boards. I dug out the earth, and to provide drainage, covered the bottom with some small stones and furnace clinkers that were handy. Then I filled it with about six inches of lake sand. For glass covering I used two old window sashes. The last one I made was done in just the same way, except that for glass I bought barn sash at a lumber yard.

In making your cuttings, use a sharp knife. The soft wood cutting is usually the tip of a growing branch or pieces of new-growth wood just below the tip. No two kinds of shrubs are exactly alike, and with different kinds different aged wood is necessary. In the absence of specific information, better make cuttings of two or three different degrees of softness. Then, too, make plenty of cuttings, for, at best, you will root only a part of them.

The cutting, as a rule, should be made about four to six inches long, depending on the distance between joints. With most shrubs the bottom cut is made just below a joint and the top just above a joint—providing it is not a tip. With pithy stalks, such as hydranges, the bottom cut should be through a joint.

**The Cuttings Themselves**

Cuttings seem to root better if one or two leaves are left on the top bud joint. If there are too many leaves, strip off some. If these that remain are too big, part of them can be trimmed away with scissors. The idea is to take away surplus leaf surface that will cause unnecessary evaporation and thus put a drain on the vitality of the cutting, yet leave enough there to serve as a periscope reaching up to attract sufficient sunlight and oxygen.

In inserting cuttings in sand, do not stick them into the sand. First make a little trench across your cutting frame, or a hole, if in a pot. This trench is made readily with some flat object, such as a putty knife, a mason's finishing trowel, or a paint scraper. Insert the cuttings so that at least an inch of them will be below the surface. Then firm the sand up against them. If you are using an earthen pot, it is preferable to place the cuttings around the outer edge.

Before inserting the cuttings, wet the sand thoroughly, then give time enough for the excess water to drain off, leaving the sand moist. This moist condition must be maintained. The glass cover mentioned helps to keep in both the moisture and the heat of the sun. Some ventilation is usually necessary.

**Shade Also**

In addition to covering with glass, the frame should be shaded with burlap, muslin, or lath. If you are using a small box or pot, merely carry it to some shady spot. If you have merely stuck the cutting in the ground, you have probably selected a place in the shade.

Transplant your rooted cuttings elsewhere. If possible, shade them for a few days after transplanting. Then give them care.

The dangerous point is not while your cuttings are in the sand. At least some of them are likely to root all right, providing you give them sufficient attention. It is far more than likely that they will be neglected after being transplanted.

In selecting plants for making cuttings, you will probably have most success with such things as forsythia, pussy willow, viburnum, boxwood, English ivy, wintercreeper, deutzia, kerria, privet, and spiræa. I had but little trouble with climbing and old-fashioned roses but not much success with hybrid teas.

Of more practical importance to the average gardener, this cutting frame can be used to advantage in securing an increase of shrubbery perennials. Among these are iberis and helianthemum, sweet lavender, pinks, veronica, and a good many other perennials which can be rooted regularly.

KENNETH STALCUP.

## National Herbarium And Its Activities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Two million dried plants, carefully classified, are housed in the ivy-covered National Herbarium at the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, together with a botanical library of more than 10,000 volumes, one of the finest of its kind.

The Herbarium was founded in 1857, but many of its specimens go back further than that, some even to 1703. The maidenhair and bottlebrush collected by Captain Cook on his famous voyage of discovery are among them.

All parts of the world have contributed to the collection, for the Herbarium has a system of exchange with plant repositories in foreign countries which brings in about 2000 new plants every year.

The Herbarium, however, does not exist merely as a storehouse; much of the work done by the director, Mr. J. W. Audas, and his assistant consists of supplying information to people in Australia and abroad.

Chemists and research workers are helped with puzzling problems of plant life; farmers are given advice on the best fodders for their stock; children receive information to help in their examinations; home gardeners are instructed in the names and cultivation of plants; and people overseas are enlightened regarding specimens sent to the Herbarium for classification.

## Collecting Seeds

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We always gather seeds in our garden, each season, from our favorite flowers. And if there is any special one that has a lovely color or is of unusual size we tie a marker about it, so that we can save it apart from the other seeds.

We have found that it is wise to let the seeds develop as fully and ripely as possible on the flower stalks. Then we snip off center stalks and stick them into big paper bags, leaving the bags open so the seeds can continue to dry.

If you happen to have a store room in shed or garage that is hot and dry, the seeds will dry out thoroughly and can then be put in packages. A week in such a place is usually sufficient to dry them.

To shell some seeds is often quite a task. But we have discovered a few short-cuts. For example, with snapdragon seed we use the following method. The center stalk from each colored flower is put in a separate paper bag and when thoroughly dry, in place of breaking open these hard seed pods, we twist the paper bag tight and crush the pods and stalks inside of the bag. Then opening the bag a tiny crack, the fine small seed is sifted out into an envelope, and is ready to be labeled and put away for next year's garden.

Canterbury bells have seedpods that are very prickly, and this same method of handling, with paper bags, prevents our getting these tiny prickers into our fingers. And once the seeds have been sifted out of the bag, the rest of the pods can be tossed into the trash-burner, already inclosed in the bag, saving muss.

Stock seeds are best shelled as one shells peas or sweet peas, and nasturtiums are easily gathered from the vines, ready for the garden the next season. But dates and details about colors are useful put on all seed packages! D. D.

## Testing Soils

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Every true gardener feels the unfathomable mystery and deep fascination of the soil in which he loves to delve. A few inert seeds are placed in it; the sun and rain do their part, and in the fulness of time there are glorious flowers or delicious vegetables.

Most of us can study with benefit the soil in our gardens and lawns. Soil is made up of two components; first, mineral particles such as sand, silt and clay; secondly, organic matter, mostly plant remains. But it is more than this. There is water, soil organisms of bacteria and fungi, air, and salts.

We have all seen various types of soil as we have traveled about. Some of the sorts we should recognize are sandy soil, light brown loam, dark brown loam, black loam, reddish limestone, swampy peat soil, muck, and the alluvial soil along diver valleys.

There are several things the amateur gardener should do if he is truly interested in obtaining the best results from his soil. First, it should be tested. Most places have several types which means taking that number of samples.

To get your soil types tested, send about a half pint of each type to the state experiment station of your state. A very convenient carton to use is the half-pint pasteboard carton that drug stores use for ice cream.

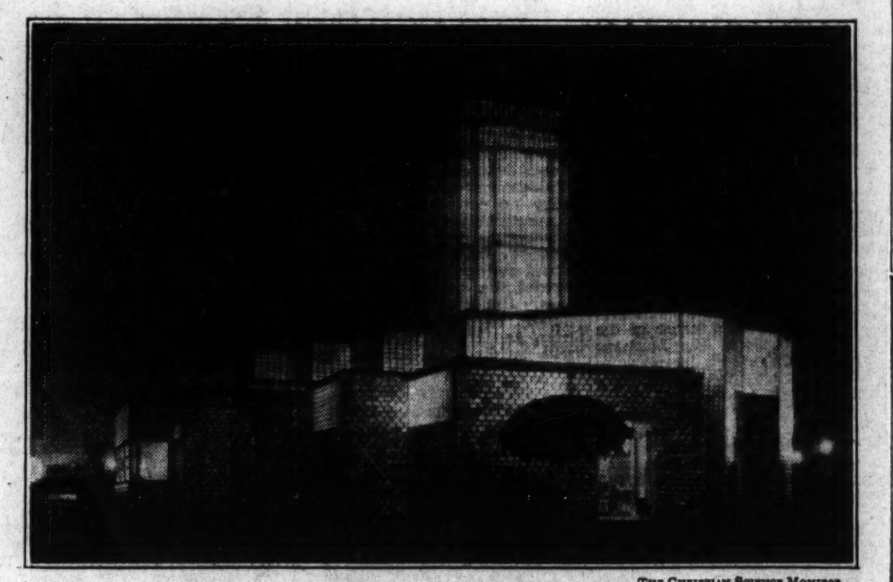
In taking a sample of soil, do not use the top three inches of soil. Take soil between the three and six inch depth. Below six, one is likely to run into subsoil.

It is very interesting to procure a "soil map" of the area in which one lives.

If you live in the United States write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving the county and state of your residence. Also many of the state agricultural colleges have made surveys, and it would be well worth while to address them, and ask for any literature they may have available.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

[This is the third of four articles on Soil, appearing on consecutive Tuesdays. If there are any questions concerning points discussed in this or other articles in the series, please write the Editor of this page.]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Night View of the Exhibition House of Multicolored Glass Blocks at the Century of Progress, Chicago. The Blocks Are Manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Company and Put on the Market as a New Type of Building Material.

## Built of Tinted Glass Bricks

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago

AFTER many years of waiting, a transparent building material has been achieved, and its first public use in a building is to be seen at a Century of Progress exposition here, a dazzling structure of multicolored glass blocks tinted to every shade of the rainbow.

Five stories high, a modernistic tower tops this interesting structure made of some 25,000 to 30,000 blocks, or bricks of hollow glass, supported by a steel framework. Inside, an exhibition space about 60 by 100 feet, used by the manufacturers of the blocks, the Owens-Illinois Company, to display their products, is a constant symphony of changing colored light, varying in tint according to the movement of the sun. At certain hours of the day, it may be blues and greens and yellows which blend into the hazy harmony of color which flows through the angular halls, while again oranges and browns and ambers may predominate. There is also a clear glass used in one strip around the upper portion of the walls, which lets in natural daylight and suggests the use of this new material for many industrial, commercial and residential purposes.

The manufacturers of these blocks, which have been experimented with and tested for several years, are now ready to supply them commercially, it is said, and they will be placed on sale at prices in a line with other materials of comparable quality.

**Recalling the Butter Box**

To describe the block itself, it brings to the mind of the writer a glass butter box used in the family ice chest for many years. This box, a little larger than the size of an ordinary building brick, had a glass lid which fitted on the top so as to make the container airtight.

Exactly the same design has been used for the new brick. It is composed of a five-sided box and a lid, the lid being attached so as to make the block airtight. In this manner a glass box with walls about a half an inch thick, and with a big hollow inside, becomes a building brick twice the size of ordinary brick, which transmits light and reflects color if it is tinted. The block is four by five by eight inches and weighs six pounds, which is somewhat heavier than the old butter box in the ice chest, but of course, is built for supporting great weight.

**Colored Mortar**

By applying a colored mortar to the edges of the blocks which come into contact with each other when used in a wall, it is possible to add to the color effect, the solid colored surfaces of the mortar being reflected through the translucent blocks.

Architects and builders, it is understood, are showing great interest in the new material, and its use is suggested for sun parlors, play rooms and other sections of homes which might be built on, for commercial structures such as gasoline stations where a striking effect is desired, as well as for industrial plants where a great deal of natural light is desired. In the latter case, the clear block would of course be used for the walls, although colored bricks might be used in certain places for decorative effect.


MONITOR READERS

You are cordially invited to share your curios, miniatures, heirlooms and inventions by exhibiting them in Cleveland and Detroit before thousands of interested spectators; liberal cash prizes will be awarded for the best entries at this unique Exposition which opens Sept. 30; enter what you have FREE. If article is for sale, we will help you sell it. No charge—no obligation. Write today for official entry blank and state what you have to enter. Exhibitions, Inc., Dept. CSM, 7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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# The Home Forum

## Voices of the Story-Tellers

LISTENING to stories has always been a favorite pastime of youth, for the early, unlettered civilizations and for the young and uncomplicated minds of each generation. The voice and gestures of the story-teller, with perhaps accompanying music, help to hold the attention of listeners unused as yet to giving sustained attention. The story-teller should have just the right setting: a dimly lighted room, the crackling of logs on the hearth, and a night too stormy to be abroad.

No one knows where or when a singer was first introduced as an honored inmate of a royal house; but long before the time when Greek history is anything but a legend to us, minstrels with their lyres were reciting epic poems in the houses of chieftains like Odysseus. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* may be the combined work of many poets. What matter? Or Homer may really be one man, traditionally blind, who, as has been pointed out, crowded his poems with details resulting from keen-eyed observation! One thing is sure: he or his fellows filled and colored many a leisure hour for the people who dwelt in the old days along the Mediterranean shores.

Just as, centuries later, farther along that shore, in medieval France, knights and ladies gathered in the castles of Provence to listen to the song of the *troubadour* and the music of his *jongleur*. The name *troubadour* came from the verb, *trouver*, to find out, or to invent. He well deserved it, for he wove many ingenious happenings into the *chansons de geste*, his stories of the hero-members of these feudal families. He sang in Provençal, and he stayed in the south, while the court-poets up north, the *trouvères*, used a dialect that was to grow into modern French. In history they have come down to us dimly out of their gray land, as compared with the lusty singers of the south. We hear, however, of *jongleurs* entertaining the pilgrims at Mont-Saint-Michel, figures that go well with our memories of the pointed island, which many of us have last seen like a silhouette cut from gray paper. But the north with all its fogs did not really dampen its singers. The British Isles had famous minstrels, too, who formed part of the King's household, or wandered with their harps from place to place, the "far-travelers."

* * *

This was all in the days before the art of printing. Meanwhile stories were being told in other ways; eyes were as ready to take in the meaning of form and color as ears were to listen. Stories are told in stone, in colored pigments, in glass, in woven threads. Much less would be known of history and customs if the Egyptians had not covered their tombs and temples with carved or painted scenes, and if the Greeks had no sculptured friezes. The glass and stone mosaics that the Byzantines and the Italians fitted together to beautify the walls of their churches, the deep-stained glass in cathedral windows that still dyes the pale French sunlight, were like illuminated manuscripts for the people of long ago. At the time that court-poets were singing, the churches were building that were to house stories told in stone and glass. The Abbey of Vézelay was one, from which those starting on the Second Crusade wound their way down into the valley; Chartres, too, where the *Chanson de Roland* glows in thirteenth century glass. All over the world from Peru to China, women have cared enough for the stories they knew to weave them thread by thread into their tapestries.

Then came books, the great story-tellers, of course, for those of all ages who have kept the eagerness of young listeners. The tiny, black characters that tell so much, are, nevertheless, a sorry change from the glamour of the old settings. Printers, do what they will with picture books and illustrations, can never supply the colored settings of hall and castle and cathedral. But printing presses pass along stories in less obvious ways. Many printed sheets, whose first object is not to tell a connected narrative, can be made to spin a fascinating tale. Look over some of the maps of Europe of various dates, and see what they have to say; or turn the pages of even an unpretentious collection of postage stamps: kings, presidents, generals, events of history, natural beauties, languages—all are there.

* * *

These are ways in which human beings have told their story. But people are not the only story-tellers. Nature is a good narrator, too, to those who understand her language. The forest has its lore: animals leave tell-tale marks of their whereabouts, whether the track of a snail, or the cleft footprint of a deer. The age of a tree is written in its wood. The points of the compass are told in various ways, as when mosses and lichens or snow cover the north side of tree trunks and stone walls. Trees, permanently bent, show the prevailing wind; in Provence, the mistral has slanted the landscape as effectually as a camera held crooked. To the weatherwise many conditions speak, which usually go unnoticed. We may rejoice in an especially fine day, with clear-cut horizon, or mountains that seem to have come a step nearer, till we hear the gorgeous clearness suspiciously referred to as a "weather breeder." And, sure enough, next day we wake up to the sound of dripping eaves. Every locality is certain to possess a man who is "always right about the weather." The very feel in the air speaks to him. When swallows fly low, he looks for rain. He hears a katydid and counts ahead six weeks to the first frost. Clouds, and their intentions, are open books: their many shapes have names and nicknames: the round cumulus, or thunder-head; the thin cirrus, or mare's tail; mackerel sky. Sayings are common, which sum up what the weatherwise have learned.

"Red sky at morning,
Sailors take warning."

"When there are cobwebs in the grass,
Rain will never come to pass."

But with so many stories being told, there are plenty of chances to hear or to read them amiss. The ancients read a great deal too much as to their destinies into the movements of the stars. When we hear today of natural scientists, assembling from all over the world and setting up their telescopes and instruments on hilltops that lie in the path of a solar eclipse, ready for what it can tell of new gases and unknown conditions, it seems a far call back to the days when the Chinese believed that a dragon was taking great bites out of the sun, and tried their best with bells and gongs to scare him away before he gulped it all down. The Adirondack guide must have chuckled, who was paddling up stream with a little, old lady from the city, when she eagerly waved her handkerchief in response to what she took for a friendly greeting from the bank, for he knew she was answering the flick of a deer's white tail.

As listeners and readers, we are differently equipped. Only to those who are familiar with the subject matter and the technique is the complete story told. The poet, the musician, the artist, the architect, the natural scientist, the scholar, the woodsman, and the sailor, all see and hear what slips by the rest of us. Only such as these catch the full meaning of words and melody, color and form, glass and stone, earth and sky. But it is a pity when lack of training makes poor listeners of us—as the endless stories are told.

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© Vilhelm Trydes, Copenhagen.

*Bertel Thorvaldsen: From a Statue in the Thorvaldsen Museum at Copenhagen*

## Such is Submarine Snobbishness

It is not easy to see and study the creatures of the sand from a six-foot distance. One must kneel or sit. Again and again a sliver of sand slips from beneath my hand, and a sand goby has shifted its position, or as I walk along, an active snow-shoe dodges my step, and a great flounder undulates to safety. The thought of gobies gives me a conceit of sorts, for here in six fathoms I found sand gobies and reef gobies but never tidepool gobies, and I realized that I—a mere land-bound human—had descended well below the realm of these shore fish. I once went to the trouble of carrying down a shore goby in a vial. After considerable difficulty with the cork, due to the increased pressure at this depth, I liberated him, and my ego was pleased to see him streak for the surface. I felt more at home than before, and hailed the sand gobies and blue sturgeons and emerald parrots as brethren of the same caste as I—we who could make our way far below where Bathygobius soporator was comfortable. Such is submarine snobbishness!

Lizard-fish and other sand-colored friends lived about me on the ocean floor, but as I sat quietly, unexpected visitors sometimes passed, paying no attention to this harmless projection seated in midsand, periodically spouting a geyser of bubbles. Without warning, two fish came toward me, side by side, each well over three feet in length, graceful and of superb beauty. They were yellow-tails—oxidized silver, with a broad golden band along the sides. A yellow-tail twelve inches in length is a large yellow-tail to the Bermudian angler. These giants had small high-bred heads, arched backs and toward the tail their bodies narrowed like an athlete's waist, and behind all there waved a mighty reversed crescent of a tail. Their movements were effortless, their path in life was assured, their desires distinctly attainable—they knew their stuff. For several yards they swam evenly, unhurriedly, then, one after the other, like perfectly synchronized parts of a single bit of mechanism, they dipped to the sand, each scooped up a great mouthful, and on the rise, sent it out in a flurry like dense smoke. Again and again they dipped and puffed, dipped and puffed, until in their wake there was a score of fading gouts of sand—like the vanishing sky blossoms of shrapnel smoke.

These and many others were passing visitors to my island, not to be watched for, because their size was unimaginable, their occupation unforeseen, their very presence wholly unexpected. — WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Nonsuch; Land of Water." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

## Paying Our Debts

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TO ALL who are bending beneath a load of accumulating debts Christian Science brings this message of hope and deliverance written by Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232): "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." This statement is not the outcome of blind optimism, speculative theory, or personal opinion: it is based upon divine law. This law was revealed and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, who solved the problem of supply and showed us the way whereby we can follow his example. The materialist scoffs at the Master's teachings because they seem to him mystical and impracticable; and many religionists regard his works as inimitable.

But Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerned the spiritual laws underlying the words and works of the great Way-shower, and has shared her discovery with the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." All who study this book and apply its teachings to the solving of their problems will sooner or later awaken to the glad realization that they have found "the right way" to health, spiritual wealth, and happiness.

One student of Christian Science, who had a long struggle with the sense of lack, recalls with joy and gratitude the gradual unfoldment in her consciousness of the truth about spiritual supply. On one occasion she found herself unable to meet a financial obligation and was greatly disturbed at the insistent mental suggestion that she had nothing with which to meet it. As she applied what she knew of Christian Science to this problem, Peter's words spoken to a lame beggar came to her with a new meaning: "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee." She saw that, owing to the undue importance she had been giving to money, the lack of it had deceived her into believing that she had nothing to give. With joy she realized that she had the same priceless treasure that Peter possessed, even the spiritual understanding which enabled him to heal the suppliant. Then came the question, What can I give from my spiritual treasury to meet this present obligation? Of course she could give love and gratitude; but in this case was there not a demand for more? Instantly the thought came that she could give an explanation and apology. At first pride rebelled at what seemed such a poor offering; but it was all she had to give, and so in obedience to "a still small voice" she went to her creditor. A cold reception awaited her, and much courage was needed to tell her simple story; but as she proceeded the creditor's attitude changed. Suspicion and resentment were displaced by genuine interest and sympathy. Gratitude for her honesty in coming to explain, confidence in her promise to pay as soon as possible, and willingness to wait until she could do so were expressed. The student left that office with a song in her heart, for mutual understanding and co-operation now existed between her and her creditor; and very soon the needed money was available and the debt paid.

Another time, although actually in possession of the money necessary to meet a financial liability, the student hesitated to send it, for if she did so there would not be enough left to meet the rent, which would be due in a few days. As she prayed for guidance these words from Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) came to her very clearly: "Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." They were seen to be not only a beautiful promise, but also a command; and so, after a sharp struggle with fear, which was overcome, the student wrote a check for the full amount and sent it. Within two days supply came in a most unexpected and delightful way, and every need was met.

Numerous proofs of God's unfailing love and the immutability of His ever-operative law of supply awakened within the student a deep sense of gratitude and spiritual indebtedness; and with it came a great desire to meet an outstanding church obligation. Error argued that just then there were pressing needs in the home, and that they should be met first; but a thorough study of the word "tithe" in the Bible and in Science and Health revealed the fact that the Mosaic law insisted that spiritual obligations must always be met first. Jesus confirmed this when he commended the widow for casting into the treasury "all that she had," and Christian Science verifies this fact by precept and practice. And so, in obedience to Principle, the church debt was paid, although it almost exhausted a very small bank account. Several times during the next few days fear had to be silenced with the assurance that divine law never fails. Then followed an outpouring of spiritual blessing which so illumined thought that the mesmerism of fear and lack was broken, and the needed things were "added." From that time the way of Truth and Love became clearer. The student now rejoices in freedom from debt and in an increasing understanding and demonstration of Love's bountiful provision.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

## The Lane That Leads to the Sea

You would never guess from its quiet, unassuming beginning that the sea—the wide, restless sea—lay at the other end of it. Only now and then, when the sun gleams through and dapples the green with gold, it is as if the lane smiles to itself at the thought of the surprise it is going to give you. Like a child running away from its mother, it leaves the broad main road and wanders down into a green, sun-moted dimness. There are few flowers. Breast high the bracken grows on either side, and above it the orange-tip butterfly hovers and aspen leaves twinkle. That is all.

But before long, as the lane sinks deeper between its high banks, one becomes suddenly aware of the salt fragrance of seaweed mingling with the scent of meadow-sweet and sweet-brier and the damp earthy smell of the ditches. Then, all at once the lane turns, widens, and there, at the end of this long, sun-checkered aisle of lofty oaks (their tops blown flat by the southwesterly gales) gleams the distant sea, blue, sweet and disturbing.

On its way shoreward the lane gathers to itself an old-fashioned house or two, secluded within box-hedged gardens; a farm and an ancient windmill, long since still; several brick and timber cottages, where the bees boom all day long in royal-blue anchusa and hens scratch in the dust.

The farm is typically Sussex, with its flint walls and moss-padded roof of Horsham slabs. From the high ridge-tile doves coo and peck at the mortar in the three-hundred-year-old chimney stacks. Small-paned windows, deep set, reflect a brilliant horizon, southward; the oaken, weather-beaten door is studded with the date 1632 in huge black nails. Under an acacia growing close to the house, massive iron-stone steps lead up to a tiny white gate, dappled with sun and shade, opening into a further corner of garden whence come the scents in their due season, of wallflowers and roses, old-fashioned pinks, and lavender and cherry-pie.

Beyond the farm the overarching oaks give way to tangled hedges, and the steep briered banks become low grass verges, all lavender misted with scabious and golden with ragwort. Further still, even the hedges are banished, and the last turn of the lane between its rounded banks of bare, close-cropped turf brings one abruptly onto the beach, with the shining glory of the open sea before one at last.

Everything is quiet and deserted. Close up under the low cliffs one catches the scud and scamper of the rabbits, and the little beckoning run of an occasional wheatear. There is the high remote song of the lark, the plaintive shrieking of the gulls, the soothing whisper of the tide. Today the sand is golden, shining along the sea's edge with silver. At other times it is nearer white, and at sunset soft shell pink trembles in undefined waves upon its surface. All the winds of heaven blow along the open shore, blow strongly and keenly on one's face, lifting one's hair. Far out the whisper of the sea draws nearer.

It was of this, then, that the little lane dreamed; at thought of this wide glory that it smiled.

TO MANY, the name Thorvaldsen calls to mind at once the Lion of Lucerne, that famous monument erected to immortalize the bravery and loyalty of the Swiss Guards in defending the French monarch during the French Revolution. That, however, is only one of his masterpieces. If you are a lover of sculpture and admire the beauty of the classic figure, go to Copenhagen to the museum named in his honor, where you will find as beautiful and unusual a collection of classic art as the world affords.

In Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, are gathered his many works, single sculptured figures, groups, bas-reliefs, mythological heroes, dancing maidens, and the irresistible Cupid. Here also are sacred subjects, the John the Baptist group, and individual figures of Jesus and each of his twelve Apostles.

Thorvaldsen himself seems to have stood for what was ideal and inspiring. One of his chief characteristics was naturalness of form and purity of line—the normal and beautiful in face and figure. These are clearly expressed in his works. He excelled in portraying youth in the full enjoyment of life and vigor, or more mature life with strength and poise. Many consider his finest statues to be his youthful figures, such as Mercury, Ganymede, Adonis, and the Shepherd Boy. But whatever the subject, it is always the ideal of perfection that is held before us, never the decadent, never the grotesque. His was a nature without violent emotions, inclined to take life calmly with a natural genius for expressing health, vigor and harmony in his well-balanced figures.

This man was born in Copenhagen in 1770 of humble parentage. At the age of ten he became a pupil at the Academy of Art. From then on he went steadily forward with his chosen work, winning in early manhood the highest scholarship from this same Academy. This entitled him to travel and study in Rome, where his real creative work began. Here he remained for many years, studying and executing those works of art now in Copenhagen. His first important statue was of Jason with the Golden Fleece, which brought him acclaim and recognition. From then on his work broadened to include the classic and religious as well as the mythological.

In 1834 the Danish king promised the erection of a museum to house his works and in 1838 Thorvaldsen signed his will bequeathing all his productions to his native town. In that same year he returned to Denmark, sailing back in the same frigate which brought most of his works home from Italy. Such a welcome and acclaim as he received from his countrymen! They recognized his greatness and his last years were spent in this city, superintending the erection of the museum which was to stand as his memorial.

This statue, executed in white marble, the artist made of himself. It pictures him with his chisel and tools in hand, ready for work. Note the character and strength of the face and the beautiful simplicity in the lines of the drapery.

## Payer nos Dettes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A TOUS ceux qui sont accablés sous le poids de dettes sans cesse croissantes, la Science Chrétienne apporte ce message d'espoir et de délivrance écrit par Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 232): "La voie de la justice gagne le droit de passage,—la voie de l'Amour et de la Vérité grâce à laquelle toutes nos dettes se paient, le genre humain est béni et Dieu glorifié." Cet énoncé n'est pas le fruit d'un optimisme aveugle, d'une théorie sans fondement ou d'une opinion personnelle: il est basé sur la loi divine. Cette loi fut révélée et démontrée par Christ Jésus, qui résolut le problème des ressources et nous montra comment nous pouvons suivre son exemple. Le matérialiste raille les enseignements du Maître parce qu'ils lui paraissent mystiques et impraticables; et bien des personnes d'ailleurs pieuses estiment que ses œuvres sont inimitables.

Or Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, discerna les lois spirituelles sur lesquelles étaient fondées les paroles et les œuvres du grand Conducteur; et dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle a fait part de sa découverte à l'humanité. Quiconque étudie ce livre et en applique les enseignements à la solution de ses problèmes, constate tôt ou tard avec joie qu'il a trouvé "la voie de la justice" qui conduit à la santé, aux richesses spirituelles et au bonheur.

Une adepte de la Science Chrétienne qui avait dû lutter longtemps contre un sens de pauvreté, se rappelle avec joie et avec gratitude comment la vérité au sujet des ressources spirituelles se développa graduellement dans sa conscience. En une certaine occasion, elle se trouva incapable de faire face à une obligation financière, et la suggestion mentale qu'elle n'avait rien pour payer sa dette revenait avec insistance et la troublait grandement. Comme elle appliquait à ce problème ce qu'elle savait de la Science Chrétienne, les paroles que Pierre adressa jadis à l'impotent se présentèrent à elle avec un sens tout nouveau: "Je n'ai ni argent, ni or; mais ce que j'ai, je te le donne." Elle vit qu'elle avait attribué à l'argent une importance excessive et qu'en conséquence, le manque d'argent l'avait induite à croire qu'elle n'avait rien à donner. Avec quelle joie elle se rendit compte qu'elle possédait le même trésor inestimable que Pierre, c'est-à-dire la compréhension spirituelle qui avait permis à l'apôtre de guérir le mendiant! Alors elle se posa la question suivante: En puisant dans mon trésor spirituel, que puis-je donner pour faire honneur à cet engagement? Sans doute, elle pouvait donner de l'amour et de la gratitude; mais les circonstances présentes n'exigeaient-elles pas autre chose encore? Instantanément, la pensée lui vint qu'elle pouvait donner une explication et des excuses. Tout d'abord l'orgueil se révolta contre ce qui semblait être une si chétive offrande; mais elle ne pouvait rien donner d'autre; et obéissant au "subtil murmure," elle se rendit chez son créancier. On la reçut froidement, et il lui fallut bien du courage pour dire sa simple histoire; mais à mesure qu'elle parlait, le créancier changeait d'attitude. Les soupçons et le ressentiment faisaient place à l'intérêt sincère et à la sympathie. Le créancier finit par dire qu'il était reconnaissant de ce qu'on ait eu la probité de lui donner des explications; il accepta avec confiance la promesse qui lui était faite, et se déclara prêt à attendre jusqu'à ce que le paiement pût s'effectuer. La Scientiste Chrétienne quitta ce bureau le cœur plein de joie, car l'entente et la coopération régnaient désormais entre elle et son créancier; et bientôt après, elle trouva de quoi payer sa dette.

Une autre fois, quoiqu'en possession des fonds nécessaires pour remplir une obligation, elle hésitait à les envoyer, car il ne lui resterait pas assez d'argent pour régler sa location payable quelques jours plus tard. Lorsqu'elle pria pour être guidée, ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy se présentèrent nettement à elle (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain: il suffit que l'Amour divin soit un secours toujours présent; et si vous attendez sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque heure tout ce qu'il vous faut." Elle vit là non seulement une belle promesse, mais un ordre; et après un âpre combat contre la crainte, qui put être vaincue, elle signa et envoya un chèque représentant le total de sa dette. Deux jours après, de nouvelles ressources arrivèrent d'une façon aussi agréable qu'inattendue, et il y eut de quoi pourvoir à tout.

L'amour inlassable de Dieu, l'immutabilité de Sa loi toujours en vigueur et suppléant à tous les besoins, furent confirmés par des preuves nombreuses, qui éveillèrent chez cette Scientiste Chrétienne un profond sentiment de reconnaissance et d'obligations spirituelles; en même temps vint un ardent désir de s'acquitter de ce qu'elle devait encore à l'église. L'erreur prétendait qu'en ce moment même, certaines dépenses s'imposaient dans l'intérêt du ménage, et que ces demandes primaient tout; mais l'étude approfondie du mot "dime" dans la Bible et *Science et Santé* révéla le fait que selon la loi de Moïse, les obligations spirituelles doivent toujours passer en première ligne. Jésus confirma ceci lorsqu'il loua la veuve qui mettait dans le tronc "tout ce qu'elle possédait;" et la Science Chrétienne vérifie ce fait par ses enseignements et sa pratique. Ainsi, pour obéir au Principe, la dette envers l'église fut acquittée, bien que ceci dût absorber presque entièrement une toute petite réserve restée en banque. Pendant les quelques jours qui suivirent, il fallut souvent faire taire la crainte en affirmant que la loi divine n'est jamais en défaut. Alors les bénédictions spirituelles se répandirent avec une telle abondance que la pensée en fut tout illuminée: le mesmérisme de la crainte et du manque fut brisé, et les choses nécessaires furent "données par-dessus." Dès ce moment, la voie de l'Amour et de la Vérité devint plus claire. Celle qui étudie la Science Chrétienne se réjouit maintenant, parce qu'étant affranchie des dettes, elle comprend et démontre de mieux en mieux que l'Amour pourvoit généreusement à tout.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

## *Wind of the Prairie*

Blow! blow over me, sweet-scented
breath of the prairie summer,
Fill me with perfume of thorn-
flower, blue-grass and sun-
burned loam.
Here are the peace and the strength
of wide spaces, lonely and
splendid;
Here where the blackbird and
meadow-lark people the plain
shall I make my home.
Their song for my twilight and
dawn, the voice of the stream
for my noon,
And your strong music plowing
these billows of grass in a far,
green tide.
I shall drift on this ocean, unafraid
and exultant, make welcome
all weathers,
The will of the wind for my pilot
only, the stardrift my compass
and guide.

GRACE CLEMENTINE HOWES.

## *Yet Mark the Violet*

Yet mark the violet how it loads
with sweets
The pregnant gale, spreading its
purple leaves;
The painted pink too, with the rose-
bud's bloom,
And fair narcissus catch th' en-
chanted eye.
When winter's frost arrests the
rushing stream,
And binds in icy chains the sadden'd
year;
Fled is their beauty, fled that fra-
grant breath
Wont to regale the weary passenger.
But when the spring ethereal mild-
ness sheds,
And bids the brook its former flow
resume,
Up springs the lark, Aurora's mes-
senger,
Gladd'ning the goat-herd with his
early song;
Each plant, each flower, inhales the
genial breath,
And, op'ning into life, again pours
forth,
Loose on the zephyr, all its wonted
sweets.
Again the violet dark resumes its
hue,
Nor wanting to the rose-bud is its
bloom. . . .

—JOHN JORTIN, in "Headley's Ancient English Poetry."


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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

# Canada Stresses Needs for Accord On Pacific Shores

## Leaders of Five Nations at Institute Favor Tolerant Policies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 15—Canada must regard its relationship with the Far East from three standpoints, according to Prof. Norman MacKenzie of Toronto, whose paper on Canadian policy in the Orient was presented to the Institute of Pacific Relations here.

One consideration must be Canada's natural desire to develop her own resources and to build up her own industrial and economic order, unhampered by the troubles of Europe or Asia. Another factor is Canada's political attachment to Great Britain and her membership in the British commonwealth of nations. The third point is the economic and geographical attachment of Canada to the United States. This, according to Professor MacKenzie, is of a more permanent nature than her relation to Great Britain and is in many respects of greater importance.

In addition to these considerations there is Canada's membership in the League of Nations which, of course, imposes certain responsibilities, said the Toronto authority. Post-war treaties, he points out, are of such recent origin that most Canadians do not realize their implications.

**Variance in Interests**

Professor MacKenzie points out that Canada's interests in the Orient are often at variance with those of Great Britain. "In the first place," he says, "Canada is nearer Yokohama and Shanghai than is London, and Canadians have problems of race, population and immigration that do not worry the statesmen of London at all. In the second place, Moscow is nearer to London than it is to Canada, and Canadians do not fear for their interests in Persia and India as the British do.

"On the other hand, rightly or wrongly, the Canadian Government seems to be more alarmed by the dangers inherent in new ideas, or ideas newly expressed, than are the British, and see more danger of competition in the markets of the world from Russian wheat, lumber, furs, etc., and fewer markets in Russia for Canadian products, than do the British."

Professor MacKenzie recalls that Canada's relations with Japan, barring minor disturbances relative to immigration and commercial competition in British Columbia, have been friendly. The only serious concern was occasioned by the growing tension between Japan and the United States after the war, considered so grave by the then Premier Arthur Meighen that he insisted on abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the first instance of the complete deflection of British foreign policy through the action of a dominion.

**Lasting Peace Urged**

Distinguished spokesmen for five great nations—the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Japan and China—yesterday voiced a ringing plea for a direct and common sense approach of international controversies to the end that a lasting peace may prevail in the Pacific sphere.

The five speakers, addressing the inaugural dinner of the institute were Mr. N. W. Rowell, for Canada, who presided; Sir Herbert Samuel, Great Britain; Mr. Newton D. Baker, United States; Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Japan; Dr. Hu Shih, China. The dinner was given under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. More than 300 attended.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe:

"Drastic economic changes are forcing people to think more in terms of economic security and less in those of personal liberty, but granting this, it would remain a mystery to me why the spirit of intolerance should be stalking so pompously in some parts of the world.

"The question may arise—what about Japan? Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations did not mean her withdrawal from the family of nations. Japan is proud to think that she is still an inseparable part of the great world. There are differences between my Government and our time-honored neighbors. But as man to man, we harbor no ill will the one to the other.

"Is it mere coincidence that the institute bears the name of pacific relations? Who can tell that these weeks of camaraderie may not pave the way for the ultimate reconciliation of our peoples with the common heritage of culture and tradition."

Mr. Newton D. Baker:

"In the enrollment of the American Army in the great war we found that men who were unlike in personal qualities and traditions were bound together ultimately by realization of a common interest. The analogy is applicable to the nations of the world. We have been too apt to lay stress upon our international differences and not enough on our common interests.

"Tolerance is the greatest thing the nations can attain—a tolerance that respects parochial tendencies and minimizes the minor difficulties that may arise. Education can alone achieve this. Education is vital and essential in this modern world.

"Governments are becoming more responsive to popular control, and therein lies danger. In the old days kings could start wars and stop them at their will. Under modern conditions men often are controlled by pedagoguery and propaganda. Truth in education is the only weapon that can curb these twin demands of destruction."

Mr. Newton Wesley Rowell, chairman:

"This conference does not expect to settle any international disputes, but it does expect to contribute to that mutual understanding between peoples which will make settlement of such disputes possible and without which there can be on satisfactory solution."

Dr. Hu Shih:

"When we look around and see folly and force still rule the world and hatred and suspicion still divide the nations, when we see nations are once more drifting into rivalries of armaments and when we see all the peace machinery of the Pacific which has taken decades to build up are now all scrapped and scattered to the winds—we cannot help thinking, how futile and unreal all our scientific researches and economic discussions are in the face of all such brutal realities.

"Yet it ill becomes us thinking men and women to give up the fight in despair. It may be that we have not honestly done our part. But I cannot but believe that, just as man has tunneled the Rockies, spanned the oceans and conquered the air, so may he yet succeed, by courageous thinking and wise statesmanship to make this world safe for humanity."

Sir Herbert Samuel:

"The ancient countries of the Far East have come the latest into the full stream of world affairs. Among the nations they are at once the oldest and the newest. They cannot fail to modify profoundly the whole trend of human history.

"In the nineteenth century the thinkers of Europe and America were full of optimism. All was going well, they thought. The great war came as a moral shock to mankind. The great depression has spread anger and resentment. It is recognized that our civilization is too materialistic. The economic side of life seems to dominate the whole. So I would venture to urge upon our friends from Japan and China to see in European civilization not only a light to lead but also a beacon to warn, to study not only the achievements of the West, but also our mistakes and failures, to beware of our faults. Do not lose the distinctive splendors of your own culture.

"We of Great Britain come here with an earnest desire to help our country. Like other European countries our nation was often aggressive and made itself predominant in many parts of the world by force of arms. The tendency is different now. Step by step the British colonies have been conceded self-government until now the great Dominions stand constitutionally equal with Great Britain. Our only interest in the Far East is to promote tranquility there, to help to reconcile quarrels, to enlarge prosperity, to obviate war."

## This Crocodile's Age Is 50,000,000 Years

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Finding of the bones of a 20-foot-long crocodile that lived near Camden, N. J., 50,000,000 years ago was announced yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History.

The bones were in a marl pit at Sewell. Because time had fused some of them into gigantic pieces, they were at first mistaken by the discoverers as dinosaur bones. At this news, Dr. Walter Granger, of the museum, who has traveled half-way round the world hunting dinosaur bones, made an excited dash into New Jersey. Notwithstanding that this one turned out to be a crocodile, Dr. Granger expects that some day New Jersey will prove to be a treasure store of dinosaurs.

"We know," he says, "that dinosaurs once throve in this region in large numbers. Proof of that is found in tracks left by them in the Connecticut valley. The size of these tracks indicates they were made by beasts from 15 to 20 feet tall. What drove them away and where they went is one of the fascinating mysteries some day to be solved.

"I have always wanted to find a 'Yankee' dinosaur. It should not be so difficult, for one of the earliest dinosaur skeletons—that of a duck-bill—ever found in this country was discovered near Haddonfield, N. J., in 1858, and why we have not found more in that section defies answer."

## 'Ladies of the Press' To Describe Activities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—"Ladies of the Press," a behind-the-scenes recital of how newspapers are printed, will be told over the radio by members of the New York Newspaper Women's Club, for the benefit of the club's relief fund.

The talks will be given over WOR on successive Friday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, beginning on Aug. 18, when Miss Mary Daugherty, assistant managing editor of the New York Evening Journal, will speak. Miss Daugherty will be introduced by Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor, vice-president of the club. Miss Shuler will speak on Aug. 25 on the adventures of a traveling correspondent, and Miss Helen Worden of the World-Telegram, president of the club, will talk on Sept. 1 on society reporting, together with Miss Alice Hughes who will describe the experiences of a shopping column reporter.

## Clyde Yards Get Big Jobs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Contracts for ships and machinery placed recently with Clyde shipbuilding and engineering firms, Glasgow, amount to about £4,500,000 and work is already in progress, Captain Wallace, Civil Lord of Admiralty, announced in Parliament.

## *Dutch Style of Architecture*

Reprinted from Algemeen Dagblad Van Maandag

**Building of Christian Science Society, Bandoeng, Java**

## Christian Science Church Dedicated

BANDOENG, Java, D. E. I.—Dedication of the edifice of Christian Science Society here occasioned a lengthy article in Dutch in the Algemeen Indisch Dagblad van Maandag. The history of the local movement was related and a description of the dedication services was contained in the newspaper story. Excerpts, translated from the Dutch, follow:

"Even before 1925 there had been regular Sunday meetings, which, however, through lack of understanding and interest had to be given up. In September, 1925, some Christian Scientists here came together, and the informal Christian Science Society was founded with a small number of earnest seekers for the Truth. Since then uninterrupted services and meetings have been held.

"The services in Bandoeng were held successively in private homes, at Patoehalaan, Nos. 7 and 16, which, however, became too small, so that a larger place was sought, and very soon the idea ripened to build a home of its own.

"In the meantime, on Feb. 7, 1929, the society obtained its incorporation from the Government and was recognized and authorized by the Board of Directors in Boston as a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"A munificent gift enabled the society to buy the land for the church; further gifts followed, not only from the Indies, but also from the Outer Islands and other Christian Science Societies, and by means of these gratefully acknowledged gifts it was possible in April, 1931, to start building. The plan and execution are by the well-known architect, B. Mulder."

## Yugoslav Youth Serves to Unify Mixed Nationals

### Annual Sokol 'Slet' Attracts Boys and Girls From All Parts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Yugoslavia's annual Sokol "Slet" or meet, which brought more than 25,000 organized and trained young men and women from all parts of Yugoslavia here recently, served as a striking example of the way in which King Alexander is trying to convert into unified and loyal Yugoslavs the young generation of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Roman Catholics, Orthodox, Mussulmans, Bosnians, Dalmatians, Montenegrans, Macedonians.

The Sokol organization, which is an official state institution headed by the Crown Prince and directly controlled by the King, endeavors to draw all the youth of the country into its ranks by offering them many substantial privileges. The Roman Catholics are opposed to it for religious reasons and the Croatians and Slovenes for political reasons, so that more than half of the people in Yugoslavia are theoretically anti-Sokol.

But in spite of all that the movement progresses. It gives its members a chance to travel and play, to wear striking costumes, to march, to give performances before tens of thousands of spectators and to feel the swing of a forward moving multitude of happy, well-trained youth, so ys and girls by the scores of thousands join it.

This is a Roman Catholic province and city. Many of the people here are strongly opposed to the Sokols and the Government which sponsors them and, for this attitude, Ljubljana's archbishop was forced to retire and a leading Slovene politician is now interned, while the university is occasionally closed. Yet the King sends his Sokols into the very heart of the enemy's country to stage an imposing patriotic demonstration, and let the people see a united Yugoslavia, marching and doing exercises before their eyes.

Thus two forces constantly meet in this country: the King and state with their vigorous coercive unification, imposed by means of dictatorial power, and the racial, regional, traditional, religious force striving toward autonomy, expressing itself in rebellions and intense dissatisfaction.

For the present, King Alexander is getting the best of the conflict and pushing his policies steadily ahead in the face of a disorganized opposition. He does not believe that opposition can prevent him from forming a new nation.

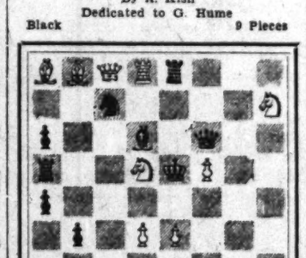
# Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

**Problem No. 1539**

(First Publication)
By A. Kish
Dedicated to G. Hume

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Some good tries, the defeat of which reveal the master craftsman.

**Problem No. 1540**

By J. A. J. Smith

Black — 9 Pieces

White — 15 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Escacs a Catalunya, 1932)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1537. Q-Kt
No. 1538. 1. B-R8 — threat
2. Kt-B3
1. — RxB
2. QxR

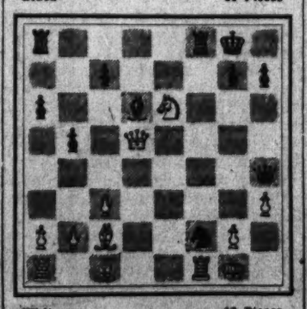
End-Game No. 160. White wins: 1 KtxPch, RxKt; 2 Q-B6ch, RxQ; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, QxKt; 4 RxR mate!

**End-Games**

Black is in apparent trouble, but he turns the tables effectively. Won by J. White in London, 1922.

End-Game No. 161

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Duke's first loss, after eight consecutive wins and one draw, in the Folkestone tournament was at the hands of A. Campolongo, a young Italian, who met an impetuous attack accurately, winning a P in a rook ending as difficult to win as to draw. Duke missed his one chance to draw, his opponent thereafter forcing the win successfully.

**Zukertort Opening**

| Duke White | Campolongo Black | Duke White | Campolongo Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 31 R-B6 | R-QR4 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 | 32 R-B4 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-QKt3 | 33 K-K4 | P-QR4 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 34 R-QKt4 | P-Kt4 |
| 5 Castles | B-K2 | 35 R-QB4 | K-Kt3 |
| 6 P-Q4 | Castles | 36 R-QKt4 | P-Kt5 |
| 7 Q-B2 | P-Q4 | 37 R-QB4 | K-Kt4 |
| 8 PxQP | KtxP | 38 K-K3! | P-R5?(j) |
| 9 Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt5! | 39 K-B3?(k) | P-R6 |
| 10 PxKt | Kt-Q2(a) | 40 K-K3 | P-B4 |
| 11 Kt-Kt3(b) | BxKt | 41 K-B2 | K-B3 |
| 12 BxB | R-QKt | 42 K-K3 | K-K4 |
| 13 BxB | QxB | 43 K-Q3 | K-Q3 |
| 14 B-B6 | Kt-B3 | 44 K-K3 | K-Q4 |
| 15 P-KB4 | Q-QR4!(c) | 45 R-Q4ch | K-K4 |
| 16 P-K4?(d) | KR-Q(e) | 46 R-QB4 | R-Q4! |
| 17 P-QR4 | P-QR3!(f) | 47 R-B6 | R-Q8 |
| 18 P-Kt5 | Kt-Q4 | 48 R-B5ch | K-B3 |
| 19 BxKt | QxB | 49 R-R5 | K-K4 |
| 20 P-B5 | PxP | 50 RxP | R-KR8 |
| 21 RxP | P-B4 | 51 R-R8 | RxP |
| 22 R-B4(g) | PxP | 52 P-R5 | R-KKt7 |
| 23 PxP | QR-QB | 53 R-Kt8ch | K-B3 |
| 24 Q-QKt2 | R-B5! | 54 R-B8ch | K-Kt2!!(l) |
| 25 QxP | RxQP | 55 RxP | P-R7 |
| 26 RxR(h) | QxRch | 56 R-Kt5ch | K-B3! |
| 27 QxQ | RxQ | 57 R-KR5 | RxPch |
| 28 K-B2 | R-K5 | 58 K-B2 | R-KR6 |
| 29 K-B3 | RxKP | Resigns | |
| 30 R-QB | P-Kt3(i) | | |

**Notes Translated From L'Italia Scacchistica**

(a) Black has emerged from the opening with a game somewhat restricted, though quite solid.

(b) A gratuitous combination which promises much, but hardly maintains its promise. 11 P-K4 was to be preferred.

(c) The ideal place for the Q. White's two knights and white bishop having disappeared.

(d) Always under the illusion of standing better, White takes away every retreat for the B. Black begins to get the better game.

(e) Threatening R-Q3.

(f) Still maintaining the threat and forcing White's reply.

(g) No better was 22 R-K, PxP; 23 P-K6, P-Q6!; 24 PxPch (if 24 Q-KB2, P-Q7!), QxP, and Black is a good pawn ahead.

(h) There is nothing better, despite the fact that this move leaves White a P behind. If 26 QxP?, RxR; 27 PxQ, Q-Q5ch, and wins. If 26 R-K, R-Q7; 27 R-B2, RxR; 28 KxR, Q-Q5ch, and Black wins a P.

(i) An ending very difficult for Black to win, and equally so for White to draw.

(j) A blunder which should have permitted White to draw. It was necessary first to play 38 . . . P-B4, with good chances.

(k) White should have played 39 P-R3!! when the draw is assured. For example: 39 . . . KtPxP; 40 PxPch, K-R4; 41 K-B3, etc.; or 39 . . . PxKtP; 40 RxPch, etc.; or even 39 . . . P-B4; 40 K-B2, etc. Now the game is lost instead, as the young Italian master demonstrates with impeccable technique.

(l) Much more exact than 54 . . . K-Kt3; 55 K-B4, R-B7ch; 56 K-K5, R-K7ch; 57 K-Q6, R-K6, etc.

Every so often some one flaunts the books in the face of his opponent, plays a questionable variation, wins with it, and perhaps changes book analysis. In the game below, from a Budapest tournament of last April, within eight moves Black is a pawn and the exchange behind, seemingly having fallen into one of the traps incidental to the Queen's Gambit Accepted, when Black endeavors to keep the gambit P. But the struggle was just beginning! Canal was the tournament winner.

**Queen's Gambit**

| Szekely White | Canal Black | Szekely White | Canal Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 B-Q2 | Kt-B3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 13 RxB | KtxB(e) |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | PxP | 14 Q-B3(f) | Q-B4 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-QKt4(a) | 15 Kt-Q5 | P-Q5 |
| 5 KtxP(b) | PxKt | 16 PxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 6 Q-B3 | Q-B2 | 17 Q-KKt3 | Castles |
| 7 QxR | B-Kt2 | 18 K-Q | Q-R5ch |
| 8 QxP | P-K3 | 19 P-Kt3 | Q-R6 |
| 9 P-Q5(c) | PxP | 20 PxP | Kt-B5ch |
| 10 Q-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 K-K | Kt-B7 mate |
| 11 Kt-B3(d) | B-Kt5ch | | |

(a) This is not so bad as it looks, as the sequel shows. Perhaps 3 Kt-KB3 is better for White, against the Slav defense.

(b) Safer would be 4 P-QR4, P-Kt3; 5 Kt-R3, transposing into a well-known variation.

(c) Black threatens 9 . . . Kt-QB3, to the queen's embarrassment.

(d) 11 Q-Q might offer better defensive chances but Black's advantage in development offsets his loss of the exchange more than adequately.

(e) Not 13 . . . KtxQ, for White would have too much material for the Q.

(f) White dislikes giving back the exchange with 15 Q-K5ch, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, Kt-B7ch; 16 K-Q2, KtxR; 17 B-Kt3, Kt-K5ch; 18 K-B, P-B3, etc.

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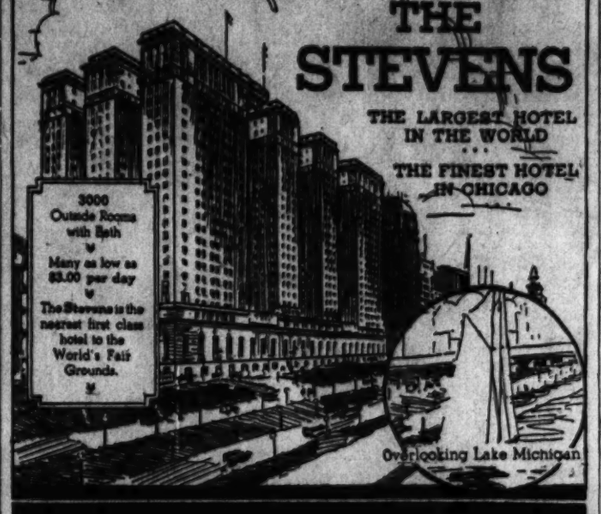

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# Progress in Education

## Engineers With Background

### Study of Business and Social Problems Included

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

FOR a young man to graduate from engineering college innocent of all knowledge of business and social problems is a condition which Armour Institute of Technology intends to make as difficult as possible for its students henceforth. A reorganization of the four-year course of study of the institute recently announced by its new president, Dr. Willard E. Hotchkiss, is intended to broaden the education of all students at this Chicago engineering college and to serve as an important experiment in technical education.

President Hotchkiss is a firm believer in educating young people for their life as citizens as well as for their business as technicians. Himself a person of wide experience, at various times professor of economics, organizer and dean of three university schools of commerce, labor investigator, research director and industrial manager, the new Armour Institute president approached the task of reorganizing the Armour curriculum with much practical knowledge. He acted also in accord with a report of the development committee of Armour Institute adopted by its trustees a year ago. This report, President Hotchkiss summarized in an interview, assembled data on engineering education showing that most engineering schools are too technical, too much mere trade schools; that they do not give enough fundamental education.

"This raises the question," continued the president, "what is fundamental education? There are two approaches: one may consider fundamentals of engineering or fundamentals of living Many feel that there is not enough grounding in physics, mathematics and chemistry in our technical schools. On the other hand, almost no instruction is given in business, although 50 per cent of our engineers become administrators. There is but little instruction in economics and political science, yet every engineering problem has an economic and political background. There is not enough English instruction, although every engineer must use English.

"Our plan, as I see it, is to take thought to give our boys a real education, meaning by that, to cultivate their capacity to think and to be good citizens."

**Related to Engineering Projects**

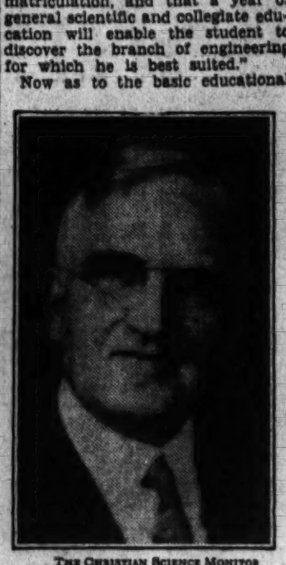
This is the background for the changes which are to be stated in detail in the forthcoming annual bulletin. As announced by the institute, the high-lights are as follows:

"A full year of study in business and social problems, particularly as they relate to engineering projects, will now be required of all students in the freshman year. Another full-year course in 'business and' public policy' will be required of all seniors. Engineering courses in the sophomore and junior years are to be taught with particular regard for their social and economic aspects. A further revision of the program is the introduction of new courses and methods of study in English.

"The most progressive departure in the entire program is the reorganization of the shop courses. 'The administration does not underestimate the practical educational values embodied in the handling of materials and the operation of machinery,' says President Hotchkiss, 'but we feel very strongly that shops should be taught as laboratory rather than as manual training courses, and that the necessary changes can be made more easily if all shopwork is discontinued while reorganization is under way.' It is hoped that industrial management may be included in the new shop curricula."

Freshmen are no longer to be allowed to specialize. "The freshman program provides a uniform group of studies for all entering students during their first year at the institute," the statement continues. "The administration has found that high school graduates are not well enough acquainted with engineering work to make wise selections of departments at the time of their matriculation, and that a year of general scientific and collegiate education will enable the student to discover the branch of engineering for which he is best suited."

Now as to the basic educational



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DR. WILLARD E. HOTCHKISS
President of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

reasons for giving a broader training, as intended by the new Armour curriculum, President Hotchkiss in an informal interview discussed the underlying ideas.

"Engineers should be leaders in the projects in which they have a part," he said. "They should have a grasp of the social and economic facts involved. Engineers may not be required to be specialists in these subjects, but neither should they be out in the cold when discussions of such vital factors are under way.

"Social and economic factors may determine whether a great engineering project shall be undertaken. Take the matter of the Chicago subway. Some years ago it seemed most desirable. Today, from a purely engineering standpoint, it is probably more desirable than ever because of the increased knowledge of subway construction. But few people would advise going ahead now with large-scale subway building, for other factors have changed. A movement of decentralization in cities has set in. Some large cities are losing population. The birth rate is apparently being stabilized. A subway here would probably not be a profitable enterprise.

"Another example is to be found in New York City. After the building of the George Washington bridge, a proposal was made for a second bridge. Population studies now show, however, that this would be a proposition of doubtful promise.

**Intelligent Counselors**

"For lack of such social and economic knowledge, many large projects have proved failures. Engineers should be familiar enough with these facts to assume real leadership, to act as intelligent counselors.

"Now, to get back to the question of what to teach, in four short years, to prepare engineers for such leadership? The curriculum is already crowded. To introduce a new subject means to crowd out an old one.

"In some cases, however, old subjects can be given a new approach. In English for example. It may not be more English courses that are needed but better coöperation among departments. If all engineering teachers simply refused to accept sloppy papers, students would apply what they know of composition in their engineering reports. You cannot confine English teaching to one department.

"One of the chief problems in making the engineering course more general is to arouse the student's interest in subjects that are not directly related to his technical training. Many non-technical subjects are distasteful to him. It is necessary to show the student how much he needs them.

"This can be done by relating the subjects to engineering. Let's return to the example of the George Washington bridge. In studying bridge building, it might be possible to include a study of financing the bridge. This will introduce the subject of bond issues and other related matters. All this will call for study of economics but will be far more interesting to the technical student than a formal study of finance in an economics textbook. Indeed, every engineering problem has an economic and political background, and this can be shown by the instructor.

**Top Dressing Afterward**

"Giving more general training will of course take some time away from the more highly specialized training, but we are coming to see that we cannot train boys for every specialized job they are likely to have in after life. It seems to me that this top dressing could be given in a fifth year which would be a kind of continuation school year. Employers may find it to their advantage to arrange for young employees to take a few hours off for study each week, if the student-worker plans his laboratory work in such a way as not to interfere with his business."

This year the engineering college finds a peculiar problem—a temporary one, it is hoped—in addition to those already named. This is to serve those recent graduates who have not been able to find their places in industry and business. For them, expansion of graduate work in all departments has been arranged. Armour graduates may now take additional study at approximately one-half the cost of their undergraduate course.

Linked with these changes in the curriculum, President Hotchkiss has several projects for improving the setting of Armour Institute of Technology and for bringing all of its activities into closer relation with industry and with business and social as well as technical movements of the time.

D. D. K.

## Irish for the Irish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Ireland.

A STRONG move is to be made by the Irish Education Department to secure the universal adoption of the Irish language throughout the nation. Speaking at Carlow Feis, Mr. T. O'Derrig, T. D., Minister for Education, said that the Government was at present going into the question of how best the language could be extended and developed in governmental departments. A time limit should be applied, and after a certain period no person should be allowed into the public service who had not a fluent speaking knowledge of Irish. When the people realised that the careers of their children were bound up with the language, they would take steps to see that their children knew Irish.

Referring to education Mr. O'Derrig said that in addition to the ordinary work for the revival of the Irish language carried on in the schools it was necessary that the children be encouraged to speak Irish out of school, and the old people who knew Irish could set them an example in that way. Further he considered it the duty of the schools to use Irish in ordinary school direction, and to use it exclusively in speaking of Irish more frequently on the playing fields.

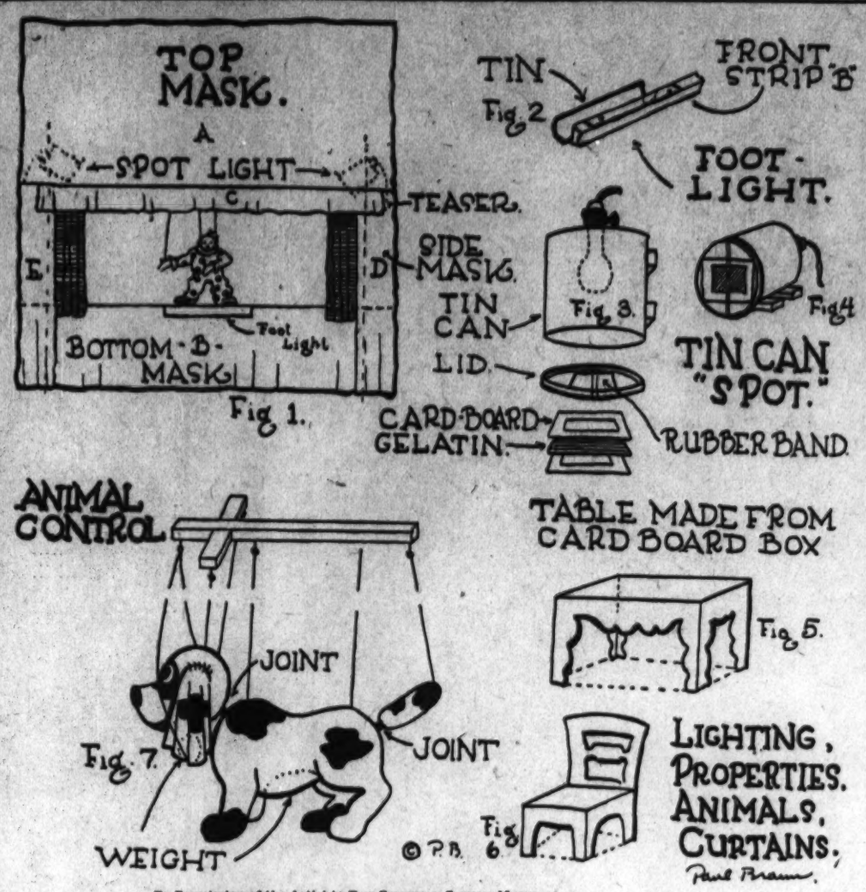
Mr. O'Derrig promised that a supply of school textbooks in Irish would be made available as soon as possible. He wished that the schools in addition to teaching national history, would make a special study of local history and ancient Irish teaching, and that an occasional outing should be given the children to enable them to visit places of historical interest. It was their traditions and history that made their country a national historic entity, and if they lost these traditions they would be no longer a nation. Without their traditional language even if they kept their own games, they would become cosmopolitan.

## Educational Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

An educational broadcasting committee has been formed in Brisbane to advise the Australian Broadcasting Commission on its educational policy, to draw up a panel of lectures, and to start, if desirable, a school session on the lines of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Queensland committee is one of a chain that it is proposed to establish throughout the Commonwealth.

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## Marionettes by Children

### 6—Lighting, Properties, Animals and Curtains

*While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.*

By PAUL BRAUN

Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER you have your front draw curtains hung, the next thing to do is to curtain or mask off the entire front of the stage.

Fig. 1 shows how this is done. First, make a teaser to hang in front of the draw curtains. Make this stage will be completely masked. Almost any kind of material will do. You may even use heavy paper, but cloth will last much longer.

It is good to have at least one permanent back-drop. This is usually black in color and can be made from any kind of cloth you may care to use.

Scenery may be painted upon large sheets of paper. Use water colors or crayons, the latter being the easiest to handle and producing fine effects. Always remember that your scenery will be lighted with color and make it with that in mind.

Be sure to keep everything in proportion to your actors. It is a good plan to lay a marionette alongside of the wall of an interior when you are drawing it. In that way you are sure to get your proportions correct.

All scenery should be thumbtacked to the back of the stage, one scene over the other before the performance. In that way you will lose no time in making changes.

about 6 or 8 inches high and as long as the front stage strip "A." (Refer to drawing of stage.) Tack the teaser in place. Over this tack a piece of cloth, muslin, cambric or an old sheet will do. This will be Mask "A" in Fig. 1. This mask should be high enough to hide the operators working behind it.

Next, make the bottom Mask "B." This is also tacked to Strip "B." The side Masks "D" and "E" are to be put on and then the front of the

**Floor Covering**

Cover the stage floor with an old piece of carpet or heavy cloth. This may be thrown over the floor and thumbtacked down. The carpet will allow the marionettes to walk better. Their feet will stick to it and will not slide when they are in motion.

**Lighting the Stage**

A very effective footlight may be made for your stage by bending a piece of thin tin around Strip "B" and nailing it in place, Fig. 2. Fig. 1 shows it in place. In this "light trough" may be placed electric bulbs which are controlled from an extension wire going back-stage. Instead of the usual "house light" variety of electric bulb you may use a string of Christmas tree lights. These are usually very efficient.

**Tin Can Spots**

An excellent spot or flood light may be made from an old tin can. These lights will improve the performance and it will pay you to construct several. Fig. 3 shows how this is done. Use a can large enough to hold a 40- or 60-watt lamp when the lid is placed on the can.

Cut a square hole in the lid of the can using an ordinary can-opener for a cutting tool. In the bottom of the can cut a hole large enough to admit an electric light socket. Cover the socket with tape (electrical) to prevent short circuit. Shove the socket through the hole in the bottom of the can. Screw a lamp into the socket, this will prevent it from slipping out of place. Over the lid of the can place several rubber bands. Put the lid back upon the can and the rubber bands will stay in place.

Before you place the lamp in the can, you may tack a block of wood to the side of it and this will hold it on the stage floor and keep it from rolling, Fig. 4. Holes should be punched in the bottom to allow ventilation. Wires may be attached to the can so the light may be hung from different parts of the stage. The dotted lines in Fig. 1 shows a pair of them attached to the front-top of the stage behind the upper mask.

**Changing Color of Lights**

To change the color of the lights you will have to make gelatin screens. This is easily done by cutting frames of cardboard just large enough to cover the opening in the spot. Two frames for each color. Place a piece of colored gelatin between the two frames and these two parts are held together with paper clips, Fig. 3. Place the completed color screen under the rubber bands on the front of the spot and the color of the light will change according to the color of the gelatin. Fig. 4.

**Furniture and Properties**

You may make excellent furniture out of cardboard. Fig. 5 shows how to make a table from a cardboard box. The dotted line represents the original box. Fig. 6 shows how a chair is made. The back of the chair is made from another piece of cardboard.

If you care to make your furniture more permanent, you may use thin wood and cut the parts out with a coping saw.

Doll furniture may also be used.

**Animals**

Animals make a great appeal to marionette audiences. Fig. 7 shows how a dog marionette is made. The original was a toy dog bought in the 5 and 10-cent stores. The ears were cut off and a few shot were stuffed into them. They were then sewed back loosely. The head was cut off and also sewed back in the same manner. Also the tail. Don't forget the tail. It is the most expressive part of the dog. A weight is also placed in the chest of the dog.

Fig. 7 shows how the dog is strung.

Other animals can be reconstructed just as easily. It is better to buy a simple toy than to try to make one. A monkey makes an excellent marionette. It is strung in the same manner as a "human" marionette.

## Talkies and Radio For Classroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE appointment by the Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adey, of a cinema and wireless committee to make arrangements for the introduction of these features into the school curriculum indicates a definite forward step which is being watched closely by education authorities in the other states. The object in South Australia is to make the cinema and wireless an integral part of the system, not as novelties, but as lessons.

These practical aims were explained fully by the secretary to the Education Department, Mr. Clarence G. Lewis, in an address to the officers of public administration, representing all branches of the government service. Mr. Lewis said the ordinary picture theater, usually aiming at amusement, and entertainment for adults, often showed life under unusual conditions, and, therefore, presented false views. If the cinema was to be introduced into the schools it must present true views of life. So-called educational films had been pictorial and spectacular, and had lacked real instructional value.

Mr. Lewis says the success of the educational film will depend upon the attitude of teachers generally, for it must not stifle the imagination, curb the mental effort, or reduce the children to a state of passive receptivity. Frequently the Education Department receives requests from cinema managers for school children to attend matinee performances during school hours on the ground that the pictures are of great educational value. Apart from the interruption to the usual school routine, and curriculum, it is felt that the so-called educational film has failed to make an appropriate appeal to the children. Before such permission can be given generally, if at all, an effective working partnership between the film producer, and the educationist has yet to be established.

"Even if the best teachers in the State eventually appear in talking films," says Mr. Lewis, "the individual classroom teacher will have a vital part to play in explanation, discussion, cross-questioning, and revision. Talking films, however, should arouse and maintain interest, develop originality and a larger measure of self-activity, encourage children to read more widely, increase each pupil's ability to discuss topics, and to write about them, enlarge his vocabulary, and relate the works of the classroom with the world outside. It should be found that children, after seeing and hearing a sound film, ought to propound questions for discussion with far greater readiness than after an ordinary school lesson. Teachers should be provided with a valuable basis on which to work in follow-up lessons."


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SEE Also Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

# Financial: Market Quotations

## Stocks Do Not Get Away From Narrow Groove

### Slightly Higher Level Is Reached but Market Continues Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Security markets stepped carefully today as the grain price situation and firming dollar rates tended to cloud the speculative and investment horizons.

Stocks and bonds mulled about in unusually dull trading, with the ticker tape silent at frequent intervals, and most board rooms all but deserted.

Grains at Chicago were unchanged at their minimum levels, and only a few scattered trades were made at the restricted quotations. Wheat recovered at Winnipeg after the authorities there "pegged" the selling figures.

The dollar again moved up substantially in foreign exchange dealings. Cotton and other commodities were uncertain.

Mild buying in the afternoon advanced a number of the leaders fractions to around a point. Among those were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, American Can, Chrysler, General Motors, Industrial Rayon and Allied Chemical. American Commercial Alcohol rose more than 2 points.

Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

While the Chicago Board of Trade problem apparently was the principal deterrent to a revival of stock market enthusiasm, the recent climbing tendencies of the dollar again became a financial factor. In banking circles it was said the strength of American currency internationally could be attributed to several influences.

The principal one, it was believed, had to do with a moderate change in sentiment relating to inflationary possibilities. There is also said to be a huge short position in the dollar throughout the world. In addition, exchange dealers say, there is a considerable seasonal demand for dollars in commercial transactions around this time of year.

**"Pegging" Winnipeg Prices**

Commission houses here viewed the "pegging" of Winnipeg prices largely as a precautionary measure which, it was thought, might be of brief tenure. Owing to the Chicago restrictions—which are supposed to end today—a number of important traders with long positions in the Illinois city were hedging at Winnipeg. This selling against Chicago holdings, it was understood, was so unsettling to prices that officials of the Canadian exchange decided to impose temporary barriers.

Wall Street, while hoping for normal signs of a fall upturn in heavy industry—particularly in steel—feels that this may be delayed somewhat this year. There has already been considerable stocking up of materials this summer in anticipation of a possible price rise in the next few months. Many traders, waiting for further clarification of codes and industrial price trends, are finding the side lines most comfortable.

The cotton market apparently was inclined to ignore the rather optimistic consumption report of the census bureau, which showed the mills had used 20,000 to 25,000 more bales in July than had been expected.

**Bonds Still Inactive**

The generally small volume of business transacted in the bond market today left little impression on prices. Quotations moved in a narrowly shifting range, giving the market an uneven trend.

In a few instances, offerings dented values a bit because markets were thin. This was true of such issues as Chile Copper 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Utility Power & Light debentures, along with some of the secondary rails. Southern Pacific 4s yielded more than a point.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, and International Telephone convertible 4½s. Warner Brothers 6s climbed nearly 2 points on comparatively small dealings.

The foreign division was generally heavy. British 5½s continued to move with rates for sterling exchange and dropped about a point. French 7s slipped off a couple of points in a narrow market. Some Italian and Japanese issues also lost ground in small dealings.

U. S. Governments were as inactive as other departments with prices only nominally changed from the previous close.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

**New York Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 27⅞ | 30 | Manhattan | 29½ | 32½ |
| City | 31½ | 34½ | Public | 34 | 38 |
| Commercial | 135 | 150 | Textile | 41 | 46 |
| Fifth Av | 1095 | 1200 | Trade Bank | 18 | 25 |
| First, N Y | 1430 | 1500 | Yorkville | 30 | 40 |
| Lafayette | 7 | 10 | | | |

**New York Trust Company Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | 61⅝ | 64⅝ | Fulton | 244 | 275 |
| Banca C I | 142 | 162 | Guaranty | 319 | 324 |
| By NY&T | 370 | 390 | Irving | 19⅞ | 22⅝ |
| Bronx | 10½ | 14 | Kings Co | 1882 | 1982 |
| Brooklyn | 113 | 123 | Law Tle & G | 8 | 12 |
| Cn Hanover | 142 | 152 | M'facturers | 17½ | 21 |
| Chemical | 39⅛ | 43 | New York | 99½ | 110 |
| County | 37 | 43 | Title Guar. | 22½ | 26 |
| Empire | 19¾ | 22¾ | Unit States | 1650 | 1700 |

**Boston Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Firt Nat | 27¼ | 30¼ | Merchants | 270 | 285 |
| N Shawmut | 21⅝ | 24⅝ | Second Nat | 95 | 110 |

**Chicago Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cent Repub | 2 | 3 | Harris T&S | 230 | 255 |
| Cont Ill Bk | 69 | 75 | Northern Tr | 406 | 426 |
| First Nat | 117 | 125 | | | |

**Insurance Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ænta Fire | 33½ | 36½ | Home | 19⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Am Allianc | 15¾ | 18¾ | North River | 16½ | 19½ |
| Gt Amercn | 16½ | 20 | Spgfld Fire | 80 | 85 |
| Hartford | 43¼ | 50 | U S Fire | 30 | 32 |

## Chain System Sales

Chain store sales compare:

**Melville Shoe Sales**

| | 1933 | 1932 | Inc % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 wks to Aug 5 | $1,242,728 | $1,165,030 | 6.6 |
| 32 wks to Aug 5 | 11,545,535 | 13,017,473 | *11.3 |

*Decrease.

Sales for four weeks ended July 8, 1933, showed an increase of 3.7 per cent as compared with corresponding period of preceding year.

**London Quotations**

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73⅝. De Beers 6½ and Rand Mines 6. Money was 1⅛ per cent and discount rates on short bills ⅝ and three months' bills ⅝@11/16 per cent.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | Stock | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 15 | Last Aug. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40¼ | 13⅛ | 1.20 | Abraham & Str | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | .. |
| 13¾ | 3 | .. | Adams Express | 2800 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 21½ | 6 | 1 | Adams Millis | 600 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 12½ | 5⅛ | .. | Addressograph | 400 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8⅞ |
| 9⅝ | 1¾ | .. | Advance Rumely | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 5⅝ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 103¼ | 47½ | 3 | Air Reduction | 1100 | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 4 | ½ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 31 | 11⅛ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 56800 | 27¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 27⅛ |
| 8¼ | ⅞ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 6000 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 28 | 5 | .. | Allegheny Steel | 10 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 24 |
| 135 | 70⅝ | 6 | Allied Chem | 6400 | 131 | 127 | 130¼ | 129¼ |
| 26⅝ | 6 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 600 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |
| 40 | 5 | .. | Amal Leather pf | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 41¼ | 18⅛ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 32¼ | 31½ | 31½ | 32¼ |
| 35 | 7½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 800 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 8 | .. | Am Bank Note | 700 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 16⅞ | 1 | .. | Am Beet Sugar | 1400 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 42⅞ | 9⅛ | .60 | Am Brake S&F | 200 | 32 | 31 | 31 | .. |
| 97½ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 4900 | 86¼ | 85½ | 85⅞ | 85¼ |
| 38⅝ | 6⅛ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 2300 | 30 | 29¼ | 29⅞ | 30 |
| 51¼ | 34 | 3† | Am Chicle | 100 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | .. |
| 89⅞ | 13 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 18400 | 58½ | 55⅞ | 57⅞ | 55¼ |
| 6 | 1 | .. | Am Encaustic T | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 19⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pow | 3500 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 44⅞ | 7⅛ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 400 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 25¼ |
| 21½ | 4⅛ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 1200 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 16 | 2½ | .. | Am Hide & L | 600 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | 11 |
| 52½ | 13½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | .. |
| 17⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Ice | 800 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 15⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | Am International | 900 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 3⅜ | ½ | .. | Am La France | 300 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 8⅝ | .. | Am Locomotive | 1200 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 23⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Metal | 500 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17 |
| 19⅞ | 4 | .. | Am Power & Li | 2800 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 12⅝ |
| 41⅛ | 9⅞ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 19 | 4⅝ | .. | Am Radiator | 5700 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 31⅞ | 8⅝ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 12100 | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| 47⅞ | 20⅝ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 400 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 39 |
| 7⅝ | ⅞ | .. | Am Seating | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 42 | ⅞ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 600 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 |
| 42½ | 16¾ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 2900 | 34⅞ | 34 | 33⅞ | 34½ |
| 85 | 31 | .. | Am Smelt & Ry pf | 200 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¾ | 77⅝ |
| 21 | 4⅝ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 1700 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 44⅞ | 30 | 2½¶ | Am Stores | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39½ |
| 74 | 21⅛ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 1800 | 61¼ | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| 112⅛ | 80 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | .. |
| 134 | 86⅝ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 3000 | 127 | 126 | 126 | 126¼ |
| 43⅛ | 10⅞ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 1300 | 28¾ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 29 |
| 35⅞ | 9⅛ | 1 | Am WW&E ct | 500 | 24 | 23 | 23⅝ | 24 |
| 80 | 35 | 6 | Am Wat 1pf | 200 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 17 | 3½ | .. | Am Woolen | 2000 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅝ |
| 61⅛ | 22⅝ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 600 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 52½ |
| 22⅞ | 5 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 10800 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| 39¼ | 8⅛ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 600 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| 90 | 62½ | 6½ | Anchor Capp f | 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 93 | 41 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 200 | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | 84 |
| 5 | ¼ | .. | Armour Ill B | 4300 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 7⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Armour Ill A | 7200 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 83 | 7 | .. | Aromur Ill pf | 2800 | 68 | 67 | 67⅞ | 67 |
| 7 | 1⅛ | .. | Arnold Constable | 700 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | 4¾ |
| 20 | 3½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 700 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 15¼ | 15 |
| 35½ | 6¾ | .. | Asso Oil | 10 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 31 |
| 80⅛ | 34⅝ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 2300 | 60½ | 59⅝ | 59⅞ | 60½ |
| 79⅞ | 50 | 3 | Atchison pf | 200 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 59 | 16½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 200 | 46 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 31⅞ | 12⅞ | 1 | Atl Refining | 900 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25½ |
| 81½ | 60 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 120 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 10½ | 1½ | .. | Atlas Tack | 600 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14¾ |
| 84¼ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 3100 | 59 | 57 | 59 | 57¾ |
| 16⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 8900 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 17⅞ | 3½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 12500 | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 32⅜ | 8¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 6900 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 7¼ | ⅜ | .. | Barker Bros | 50 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 24¼ | 5⅛ | .. | Barker Bros pf | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Barnsdall A | 1200 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7¾ |
| 70½ | 45 | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 62⅝ |
| 12½ | 3½ | .. | Belding Hem | 1000 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 9⅞ |
| 14⅞ | 14 | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Loan | 2300 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14⅝ |
| 21¼ | 6⅛ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 3800 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 31½ | 9 | .. | Best & Co | 500 | 29½ | 28 | 28 | 28⅛ |
| 49⅛ | 16⅛ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 5700 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39 | 39¼ |
| 82 | 25¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 200 | 67½ | 67⅛ | 67½ | 67 |
| 19¼ | 3½ | .. | Blaw Knox | 200 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 9½ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 700 | 41¾ | 41⅛ | 41¾ | 41⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 18 | 2† | *Borden | 2300 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 5½ | .. | Borg Warner | 800 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | 16¾ |
| 14⅞ | 2⅝ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 1600 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 88½ | 63½ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 400 | 78½ | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 18½ | 1¾ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 600 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 4¼ | ½ | .. | Bruns Terminal | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 12¾ | 2 | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 200 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8¾ |
| 9⅞ | ¾ | .. | Budd Mfg | 800 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅛ |
| 5¾ | 1 | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 13¼ | 2½ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .. |
| 13 | 1¾ | .. | Burns Bros pf | 20 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | .. |
| 20⅞ | 6⅛ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 1300 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 17 |
| 4¼ | ½ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 2⅞ | 1 | .. | Butte & Superior | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 43¼ | 8½ | .. | Byers | 1000 | 32 | 31¼ | 31¾ | 32 |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 34⅝ | 7¾ | .. | Calif Packing | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27⅝ |
| 2¼ | ¼ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 9⅝ | 2 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 41½ | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 2400 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 7½ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 1900 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 35½ | 14 | 1 | Cannon Mills | 200 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 103½ | 30½ | .. | Case Thresh | 4200 | 70⅝ | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 29⅞ | 5½ | .. | Caterpillar Trac | 1200 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | 21 |
| 4⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Celotex, vtc | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 58⅞ | 4½ | .. | Celanese Corp | 5400 | 40½ | 38⅞ | 39⅝ | 38⅞ |
| 12¾ | 1½ | .. | Celotex Co pf | 10 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | .. |
| 41 | 14 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32½ |
| 122 | 38 | .. | Central RR of NJ | 300 | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 11⅝ | 2 | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 42⅞ | 5⅞ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 3100 | 33¼ | 32 | 32¼ | 32¾ |
| 20⅞ | 7½ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 700 | 19⅞ | 18⅝ | 19⅞ | 17 |
| 52½ | 14⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 1400 | 48¾ | 47½ | 47½ | 48½ |
| 48 | 24⅝ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 4600 | 46⅛ | 45⅝ | 45⅞ | 45¾ |
| 7⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 300 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 1 | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 700 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 18¼ | 11⅝ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 2400 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | Chi Pneu oTol | 200 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ |
| 25¼ | 5½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 100 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 10⅛ | 2 | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 1200 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 15 | 2⅞ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 900 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 8 |
| 34 | 5 | 1 | Chickasha Cot O | 300 | 23¾ | 22⅞ | 23¾ | 22¼ |
| 21⅛ | 6 | .. | Chile Copper | 20 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 39⅞ | 7¾ | .. | Chrysler | 51100 | 38⅛ | 37⅜ | 37⅞ | 37¾ |
| 25 | 7⅛ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19 |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | .. | City Stores A | 10 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 3⅝ | ¼ | .. | City Stores | 800 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 8½ | ⅛ | .. | City Stores vtc | 10 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 41½ | 10 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 200 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 22⅞ | 7 | .. | Colgate-Palm P | 200 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 86⅞ | 49 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 100 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | .. |
| 21 | 3 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 900 | 16¾ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| 17⅞ | 3½ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 900 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 51 | 15¼ | .. | Colo & Southern | 20 | 41½ | 40 | 41½ | 40½ |
| 28⅛ | 9 | .80a | Columbia Gas | 4700 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 20 | 20 |
| 83 | 59 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | .. |
| 24½ | 6⅝ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21 |
| 71½ | 23⅛ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 1200 | 57½ | 56⅞ | 57½ | 58 |
| 15½ | 4 | .. | Comm Credit | 200 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅝ |
| 24⅜ | 18⅛ | 2 | Comm Cr 8% pf B | 40 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | .. |
| 43½ | 18 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 600 | 35 | 33¾ | 34¼ | 33⅝ |
| 97⅞ | 84 | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 400 | 91⅞ | 91 | 91⅞ | .. |
| 57¼ | 9 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 39700 | 36¾ | 35½ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅜ | .. | Comwlth & So | 6300 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 60½ | 21 | 6 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 600 | 45¼ | 44⅞ | 45 | 46 |
| 27⅞ | 7⅜ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 1000 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | 21¾ |
| 5¾ | 1¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 14¾ | 5⅞ | .. | Consol Film I pf | 400 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 64⅞ | 40 | 3.40 | Consol Gas | 7300 | 49¼ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | 49½ |
| 99 | 83 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 15¾ | 5 | .. | Consol Oil | 6300 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 105 | 95½ | 8 | Consol Oil pf | 200 | 104 | 103¼ | 104 | 103½ |
| 10⅝ | 1½ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 1700 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 3¼ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 400 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 10¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Container A | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 4½ | ¼ | .. | Container B | 200 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 18¼ | 3 | .. | Cont Baking A | 1800 | 14¼ | 13 | 13¾ | 13⅛ |
| 64 | 36 | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | .. |
| 3½ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 2500 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 65⅝ | 35¼ | 2 | Cont Can | 700 | 61½ | 60⅝ | 61⅛ | 61¼ |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Cont Motors | 1300 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 19½ | 4⅞ | .. | Cont Oil | 3200 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 85⅞ | 45⅝ | 3 | Corn Products | 2400 | 85⅞ | 84½ | 85¼ | 84⅛ |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | .. | Coty | 2000 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5⅜ |
| 39½ | 23 | 2¶ | Cream of Wheat | 1000 | 31⅝ | 31 | 31½ | 31½ |
| 65 | 14¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 47½ |
| 38½ | 24½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 200 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | 37 |
| 8½ | 1 | .. | Crown Zellerback | 300 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 4¾ | ½ | .. | Cuba Co | 1700 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 11½ | 1⅛ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 5900 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 68 | 10 | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 20 | 45 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 59½ | 20¾ | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 300 | 52 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 51 |
| 32¼ | 6½ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 300 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 3400 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 8 | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 800 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 49 | 24⅜ | .. | Deere & Co | 4500 | 32⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 32⅛ |
| 93¾ | 37⅝ | .. | Del & Hudson | 300 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 73½ |
| 46 | 17¼ | .. | Del Lack & W | 4400 | 34⅞ | 33⅞ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 91½ | 48 | 4 | DeDtroit Edison | 400 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 33⅞ | 10 | .. | Devoe & Ray A | 400 | 33 | 31⅞ | 33 | 31 |
| 29½ | 17½ | 1 | *Diamond Match | 400 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | .. |
| 38⅞ | 12 | 1¶ | Dome Mines | 7900 | 31½ | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| 26⅝ | 10½ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 1300 | 20⅞ | 19¾ | 20⅞ | 19⅝ |
| 18¼ | 10¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 700 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ |
| 85⅝ | 32⅛ | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 5500 | 76 | 74¼ | 75¼ | 74¼ |
| 117 | 97⅛ | 6 | du Pont deb | 100 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115⅝ |
| 102½ | 90 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99½ |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 89¾ | 46 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 500 | 78¼ | 77¾ | 78¼ | 77½ |
| 16 | 3⅛ | .. | Eaton Axle & Sp | 800 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 12⅝ |
| 5¼ | ⅜ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 600 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 27½ | 10 | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 1900 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| 8¼ | 1 | .. | Elec Boat | 900 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ |
| 4¼ | 1 | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 1300 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 15⅜ | 3⅛ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 700 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9¼ |
| 36½ | 7¼ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | .. |
| 32⅝ | 6½ | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 300 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | .. |
| 6 | ⅝ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 62⅞ | 26 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 300 | 56½ | 56 | 56 | .. |
| 121 | 107 | 7 | Endicott John pf | 1000 | 121 | 121 | 121 | .. |
| 14¾ | 4 | .. | Engineers Pub S | 300 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅝ | 8 |
| 47 | 15½ | 5 | Engineers P S 5pf | 200 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | .. |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | 1 | Equitable Off Blg | 100 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10 |
| 25¾ | 3¾ | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21½ |
| 29½ | 4½ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 200 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 18¼ | 3 | .. | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 14½ | 4¾ | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 30 | 7½ | .60 | Fed'd Dept Sto | 300 | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | .. |
| 36 | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | .. |
| 31½ | 9¼ | .40 | Firestone T & R | 1600 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 75 | 42 | *6 | Firstn T&R pf A | 800 | 71¾ | 70⅞ | 71½ | .. |
| 70⅞ | 43 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 57 | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 58⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 2½ | .. | Florsheim Shoe A | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 20 | 4⅛ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 400 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 71 | 32½ | .. | Foster-Wheel pf | 20 | 71 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | .. |
| 26¼ | 13⅝ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 300 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 22 |
| 23⅞ | 2 | .. | Foundation | 100 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 18½ | 17½ | .. | Fox Film A | 1400 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 17½ |
| 50 | ½ | 7 | Franklin Sim pf | 30 | 50 | 47⅞ | 50 | .. |
| 42⅝ | 16⅛ | *3 | Freeport Texas | 2300 | 40½ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39½ |
| 23 | 4 | .. | Fuller 2pf | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 4¾ | 1 | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 5100 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ |
| 12 | 2⅛ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 800 | 9⅞ | 8⅞ | 9 | .. |
| 43¼ | 12¾ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 900 | 35⅛ | 34⅞ | 35 | 35 |
| 27 | 4⅝ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 600 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | 18⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 11⅛ | 1 | Gen Baking | 16900 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 |
| 108 | 99¾ | 8 | Gen Baking pf | 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11½ | 1¼ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | .. |
| 30¼ | 10½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 14600 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 12¼ | 10⅛ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 800 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| 39¾ | 21 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 1200 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 36⅝ | 36 |
| 2⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 500 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |

| 1933 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | Stock | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 15 | Last Aug. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 28½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 300 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 104 | 92⅛ | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 400 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | .. |
| 34¼ | 10 | 1 | Gen Motors | 31700 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30½ |
| 95 | 65½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 10⅛ | 2½ | .. | Gen Out Ad | 200 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 17 | 3¼ | .. | Gen Print Ink | 230 | 13 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 13 |
| 75 | 71 | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | .. |
| 8¼ | 2 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 40½ | 13¼ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 100 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 40 |
| 4⅛ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Relaty | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 20¼ | 9⅝ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 1200 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 75 | 47¾ | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 600 | 67⅝ | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 67 |
| 7⅝ | ¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 200 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 20 | 3⅞ | .. | Glidden | 1100 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 16 | 3 | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 600 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 27⅞ | 12 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 1100 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅛ |
| 21½ | 3 | .. | Goodrich | 1200 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 47½ | 9⅛ | .. | Goodyear | 4500 | 38 | 36⅝ | 37 | 38 |
| 17⅛ | 7⅝ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 300 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 5⅝ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 600 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Granby | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11 |
| 33⅞ | 4⅝ | .. | Great Nor pf | 2700 | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 5⅛ | .. | Great Nor Ore | 200 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 |
| 40⅞ | 7 | .. | Great West Sug | 1400 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | 32⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 72½ | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 210 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 | .. |
| 4⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 800 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 4⅛ | ¼ | .. | Guantanamo Sug | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 9½ | 1⅛ | .. | Hahn Dept to | §1100 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 83¼ | 15½ | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 60 | 82 | 82 | 82 | .. |
| 7⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Hat Corp of Am | 20 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 85⅞ | 65 | 3¾† | Hazel Atlas | 600 | 82½ | 81⅝ | 82½ | 81 |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Hayes Body | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅛ |
| 62 | 15 | 1½ | Hercules Powder | 300 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 |
| 110 | 85 | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 10 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 107⅝ |
| 72 | 35½ | 3 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 90 | 64¾ | 5¶ | Hershey Choc pf | 600 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 82⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 3⅛ | .. | Holland Furnace | 300 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 10⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Hollander | 1400 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ |
| 775 | 145 | 10¶ | Homestake Min | 800 | 261 | 257 | 260 | 263 |
| 15 | 4⅛ | .. | Houdaille Her A | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 6⅞ | 1 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 300 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 38 | 8⅛ | .. | Houston Oil | 800 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24 |
| 7⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Houston Oil new | 400 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 29 | 5⅛ | .40 | Howe Sound | 200 | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | .. |
| 19 | 6⅛ | .. | Hudson & Man | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 16⅞ | 3 | .. | Hudson Motor | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 7⅜ | 1⅝ | .. | Hupp Motors | 600 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ |
| 50⅞ | 8½ | .. | Ill Central | 3600 | 41 | 40 | 40⅞ | 39½ |
| 82½ | 24 | 3 | Indus Rayon | 1400 | 69⅝ | 66⅛ | 69⅛ | 67½ |
| 78 | 19⅛ | 1½ | Ingersoll-Rand | 1000 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62¼ |
| 45⅞ | 12 | .. | Inland Steel | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 5⅝ | ⅞ | .. | Int Agr Corp | 100 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 27½ | 5 | .. | Int Agr ppf | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 153¼ | 75¾ | 6 | IntBusiness M | 100 | 145 | 145 | 145 | .. |
| 40 | 6⅛ | .. | Int Cement | 2400 | 31¾ | 31 | 31 | 31¼ |
| 10⅞ | 2⅞ | .20 | Int Carriers | 100 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7⅛ |
| 46 | 13⅝ | .60 | Int Harvester | 3200 | 35⅞ | 34 | 34 | 35¼ |
| 119 | 80 | 7 | Int Harvester pf | 100 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | .. |
| 13⅝ | 2½ | .. | Int Hydroelec | 200 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 1¼ | .. | Int Merc Marine | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. |
| 22 | 6⅝ | .. | Int Nickel | 14800 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | 18¾ |
| 21¼ | 2½ | .. | Int Paper 7% | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 10 | ½ | .. | Int Pap&Pow A | 100 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 4 | ¼ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 400 | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 22½ | 2 | .. | Int Pap&P pf | 100 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14 |
| 27¾ | 13¾ | 1½ | Int Salt | 400 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 56⅞ | 24⅞ | 2 | Int Shoe | 300 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47 |
| 21¾ | 5⅛ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 9300 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| | | | —J— | | | | | |
| 45 | 23 | 3 | Jewel Tea | 200 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 37½ |
| 60⅞ | 12¼ | .. | Johns Manville | 2100 | 48¼ | 47⅞ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 91 | 35 | 1 | Jones & L'lin pf | 20 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 80⅞ |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 19½ | 6⅞ | .. | Kayser (J) & Co | 300 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 14⅞ |
| 6⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 200 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 13½ | 3⅛ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 1600 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 25⅞ | 7⅜ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 5600 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | 20⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 1 | .. | Kinney & Co | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅝ |
| 16⅞ | 5½ | .. | Kresge | 2600 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ |
| 35⅝ | 14½ | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 1000 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 27 |
| | | | —L— | | | | | |
| 61 | 37½ | 5 | Laclede Gas pf | 20 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 12⅛ | 3¾ | .. | Lee Rubber | 400 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 75 | 34 | 3½ | Lehigh P Cem pf | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 27¾ | 8⅝ | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 400 | 21¾ | 20½ | 21¾ | 21 |
| 79⅝ | 37½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 200 | 70 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 71 |
| 37⅞ | 4¾ | .. | Libbey-Owens-F | 6400 | 28⅝ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28⅝ |
| 21½ | 13 | 1½ | Lily Tulip Cup | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 31¾ | 10 | .. | Lima Loco Wks | 100 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ |
| 50 | 10¼ | .. | Liquid Carbonic | 1000 | 32½ | 31⅝ | 32 | 32¾ |
| 32⅜ | 8½ | 1 | Loew's Inc | 4000 | 29⅝ | 27⅞ | 29 | 28⅝ |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | .. | Loft Inc | 300 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5½ | ½ | .. | Long Bell Lum A | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 67½ | 21¼ | .. | Louisville & N | 400 | 54¾ | 54 | 54¾ | .. |
| 4 | ⅞ | .. | Louisiana OR | 200 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | .. |
| 20⅛ | 4 | .. | Ludlum Steel | 100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 30 | 13 | 2 | McCall Corp | 200 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 27 |
| 4⅞ | ⅜ | .. | McCrory Stores | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 6 | 1¼ | .. | McCrory B | 200 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 18 | 1¾¶ | McIntyre Porcu | 50 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 93⅞ | 44¼ | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 400 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 87¼ |
| 3⅞ | ¼ | .. | McLellan Stores | 1000 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 46⅜ | 13½ | 1 | Mack Trucks | 1000 | 36¼ | 35½ | 36¼ | 35 |
| 7 | 1⅝ | .. | Madison Sq Gar | 100 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | .. |
| 5⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Mallinson | 400 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 3 | .. | Mallinson pf | 10 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 9⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Manati Sug pf | 300 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 17 | 6 | .. | Man Elv mg | 400 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14½ |
| 23 | 5½ | .. | Man Shirt | 200 | 16 | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | .. |
| 11⅛ | 5¼ | .40 | Marine Mid | 1000 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 4¼ | .. | Marshall Field | 1300 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅝ |
| 5⅝ | ½ | .. | Martin Parry | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 38⅞ | 14 | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 1000 | 35½ | 35 | 35⅝ | 35¼ |
| 32 | 9¾ | 1 | *May Dept Stores | 100 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27 |
| 8½ | 1¼ | .. | Maytag | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 13⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Maytag pf ww | 400 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 48 | 15 | .. | Maytag 1pf | 20 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 48 |
| 22⅞ | 8¾ | 1.20 | Melville Shoe | 100 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21¼ |
| 20¼ | 13½ | 1.89 | Met-Gldwyn pf | 100 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | .. |
| 9⅞ | 1⅜ | .. | Miami Cop | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅜ |
| 16 | 3⅞ | .. | Mid-Cont Pet | 300 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ |
| 70 | 26 | 4 | Midland Stl pf | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 5⅞ | ⅞ | .. | Min Moline | 100 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 2¼ | ⅛ | .. | Min & tSL | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅛ |
| 5⅞ | ½ | .. | Min SP & SSMS | 100 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 14½ | 4 | .. | Min SP &SSM ll | 40 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 17⅛ | 5¾ | .. | Mo Kan & Tex | 2700 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12 | 11⅝ |
| 37¼ | 11½ | .. | Mo K&T pf | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 15¼ | 1⅜ | .. | Mo Pacific pf | 300 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 8¾ |
| 22 | 7 | .. | Mohawk Carpet | 100 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17 |
| 74½ | 25 | 1¼ | Monsanto Chem | 600 | 71¼ | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 28⅞ | 8⅜ | .. | Montgom Ward | 24800 | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| 2⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Mother Lode | 400 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4⅞ | ½ | .. | Moto Met Gauge | 400 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 32½ | 7¾ | .. | Motor Products | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22¼ |
| 11⅝ | ½ | .. | Motor Wheel | 600 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | 9⅝ |
| 25 | 5 | .. | Mullins pf | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 11¾ | 1⅝ | .. | Murray Body | 2000 | 8⅞ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| | | | —N— | | | | | |
| 27 | 11⅛ | 1 | Nash Motors | 2400 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| 60⅞ | 31⅞ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 900 | 55½ | 54½ | 55 | 55¾ |
| 23⅝ | 5⅛ | .. | Nat Cash Reg | 200 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 25¾ | 10½ | 1.20 | Nat Dairy Prod | 3500 | 21 | 20⅛ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 2½ | ⅛ | .. | Nat Dept Stores | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 20½ | 6⅞ | 1 | Nat Pow & Lt | 1500 | 14⅞ | 14 | 14 | 14½ |
| 55½ | 15 | 1 | Nat Steel | 1500 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ | 45½ |
| 28⅝ | 4 | .. | Nat Supply | 500 | 17⅝ | 16⅞ | 17⅝ | .. |
| 8½ | 1¼ | .. | Nat Surety | 300 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 27 | 6½ | .60 | Nat Tea | 200 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22½ |
| 12⅛ | 1½ | .. | Neisner Bros | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 11¾ | 1⅜ | .. | Newport Indus | 500 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 58½ | 14 | .. | NY Central | 8900 | 44⅝ | 43½ | 43½ | 43⅞ |
| 26⅞ | 2½ | .. | NY Chi & StL | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24½ |
| 34¼ | 2⅝ | .. | NY C & StL pg | 200 | 27¾ | 27 | 27 | 27⅝ |
| 2⅜ | ½ | .. | NY Investors | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 34⅞ | 11⅛ | .. | NY NH & H | 500 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 56 | 18 | .. | NY NH & H pf | 200 | 46¼ | 44 | 45⅜ | 45 |
| 15 | 7⅝ | .. | NY Ont & W | 300 | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11¼ | .. |
| 22½ | 1¾ | .40 | NY Shipbldg | 2900 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅛ |
| 110 | 93½ | 7 | NY Steam 7% | 20 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 107 |
| 37 | 17⅞ | .50b | Noranda M | 1700 | 32⅛ | 31 | 31 | 32⅛ |
| 36½ | 15¼ | .80 | North American | 7300 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ |
| 46 | 32 | 3 | North Amer pf | 200 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40 |
| 9 | 7 | .. | No Am Aviation | 700 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 9⅝ | .. | Northern Pacific | 1000 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26 | 25⅝ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Norwalk Tire | 300 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ |
| | | | —O— | | | | | |
| 17⅝ | 4¾ | .. | Ohio Oil | 2100 | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Oliver Farm Eq | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 8¾ | 1¾ | .. | Omnibus | 200 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 10⅛ | .60 | Otis Elevator | 200 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅛ |
| 9¼ | ½ | .. | Otis Steel | 200 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 21¾ | 2¼ | .. | Otis Steel ppf | 200 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 98¾ | 31½ | 2 | Owens Ill Glass | 2300 | 76¾ | 75 | 76 | 76½ |
| | | | —P— | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | .. | Pacific Coast 2pf | 40 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 | 3½ |
| 31⅞ | 20 | 2 | Pacific Gas&El | 1000 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25½ | 26 |
| 43⅞ | 25¼ | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 500 | 30⅝ | 29⅞ | 30 | 30 |
| 94⅞ | 65 | 6 | Pacific Tel&Tel | 10 | 90 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 111 | 101⅛ | 6 | Pacific T&T pf | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 111 |
| 6⅞ | 1¾ | .. | Packard Motor | 2000 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 14 | 8 | .. | Pan-Am Pet | 300 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | .. |
| 2½ | ⅛ | .. | Paramount Pub ctf | 3500 | 2⅜ | 1⅞ | 2⅜ | 2 |
| 4¼ | ¾ | .. | Park Utah | 1000 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 3 | ⅜ | .. | Parmalee Trans | 500 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 1⅞ |
| 2½ | ¼ | .. | Pathe Exchange | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 9⅞ | 1¼ | .. | Pathe Exch A | 500 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅛ | 7¾ |
| 22½ | 5⅝ | .. | Patino Mines | 200 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 9⅛ | ¾ | .. | Peerless Motor | 200 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 57⅞ | 25½ | 2 | Penick & Ford | 400 | 56¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 56 |
| 9⅜ | ¾ | .. | Penn Coal & Coke | 300 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 9½ | ¾ | .. | Penn Dixie Cem | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 19¼ | 1.20 | Penney (JC) | 1000 | 44⅝ | 44 | 44 | 44½ |
| 42¼ | 13⅝ | .50b | Pennsylvania RR | 7500 | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 35 | 35 |
| 15¼ | 6½ | .. | Pet Milk | 200 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 12 |
| 15 | 4⅝ | .. | Petroleum | 200 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 18½ | 4½ | .. | Phelps Dodge | 1000 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14½ |
| 70 | 5 | .. | Phila Rap Tr pf | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 9½ | 2½ | .. | Phila & Reading | 300 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 17⅝ | 4¾ | .. | Phillips Pet | 4300 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 10 | 1⅝ | .. | Pierce-Arrow | 300 | 5⅞ | 5 | 5⅞ | 5⅜ |
| 19 | 4 | .. | Pierce-Arrow pf | 300 | 14½ | 13 | 14½ | 13 |
| 1⅞ | ¼ | .. | Pierce Oil | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Pierce Pet | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1¾ |
| 11⅛ | 1⅞ | .. | Pitts Screw&Bolt | 400 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 17⅝ | 6¾ | .. | Plymouth Oil | 700 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 13⅞ | 6¾ | .. | Poor & Co B | 300 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 40⅝ | 4 | .. | Postal Tel pf | 1000 | 25⅝ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | 24¾ |
| 47½ | 19⅝ | 1.50 | Procter & Gam | 300 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 39¼ |
| 3⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Prod & Ref pf ct | 90 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 2⅞ | ¼ | .. | Prod & Refiners | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 13 | 3 | .. | Prod & Ref pf | 10 | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ |
| 57⅞ | 33¼ | 2.80 | Public Service | 1700 | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 42¼ | 42 |
| 58⅞ | 18 | 3 | Pullman | 1600 | 51 | 50⅛ | 50 | 50½ |
| 11⅞ | 2½ | .. | Pure Oil | 1200 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 25⅝ | 5⅞ | 1 | *Purity Bakeries | 1000 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18¾ |
| | | | —R— | | | | | |
| 12¼ | 3 | .. | Radio Corp Amer | 21200 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ |
| 40 | 13¼ | .. | Radio pf A | 200 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 27 | 6½ | .. | Radio pf B | 1400 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 5¾ | 1 | .. | Radio-Keith-O | 800 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 34 | 4½ | .. | RR Securities | 10 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25½ |
| 18¾ | 5 | .60 | Raybestos Man | 200 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛ |
| 4½ | ¼ | .. | Reis & Co | 200 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 11¼ | 2½ | .. | Remington Rand | 2000 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 6⅞ | 1⅜ | .. | Reo Motors | 800 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 23 | 4 | .. | Republic I & S | 2500 | 17⅞ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 54⅞ | 9 | .. | Repub I&S pf | 500 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| 12 | 1¼ | .. | Revere Cop&Br | 400 | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | 7 |
| 21⅛ | 6 | 1* | Reynolds Metal | 700 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 10⅞ | 2 | .. | Rossia In Co Am | 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. |
| | | | —S— | | | | | |
| 62⅞ | 28 | 3 | Safeway Stores | 200 | 52⅝ | 50⅝ | 52⅝ | 51¼ |
| 94½ | 72 | 6 | Safeway S 6% | 20 | 92 | 92 | 92 | .. |
| 104¼ | 80¼ | 7 | Safeway S 7% | 140 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | 101⅛ |

| 1933 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | Stock | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 15 | Last Aug. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29⅝ | 6⅛ | .. | St Joseph Lead | 1600 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | 23⅛ |
| 9 | ⅞ | .. | StL & SF | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | .. |
| 13 | 2⅛ | .. | Savage Arms | 300 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 44⅞ | 2⅞ | 1.40§ | Scott Paper | 10 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 |
| 3 | ⅛ | .. | Seaboard Air L | 700 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 33⅞ | 15 | .60† | Seaboard Oil | 800 | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | 24⅝ |
| 47 | 12½ | .. | Sears Roebuck | 10700 | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 3⅝ | ½ | .. | Seneca Cop | 600 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | .. | Servel Inc | 18200 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | .24 | Shattuck (FG) | 200 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | .. |
| 11⅝ | 4 | .. | Shell Union Oil | 400 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 31 | 4⅝ | .. | Simmons | 7400 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 4⅞ | .25 | Simms Petroleum | 300 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 3 | .. | Skelly Oil | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 57½ | 22 | .. | Skelly Oil pf ww | 400 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54½ |
| 15⅞ | 6 | .. | Socony Vacuum | 6200 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 28 | 17⅛ | 2 | So Calif Edison | 1100 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 11½ | .. | Southern Pacific | 6300 | 27¾ | 27 | 27⅝ | 27¾ |
| 48⅝ | 15⅞ | 1.60 | So P Rco Sugar | 2900 | 38½ | 37 | 38½ | 37⅝ |
| 132 | 112 | 8 | So P R Sug 2pf | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 123 |
| 36 | 4⅛ | .. | Southern Ry | 5000 | 28⅞ | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 49 | 8⅞ | .. | Southern Ry pf | 400 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 5½ | ½ | .. | Spear & Co | 50 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 7½ | 2⅛ | .. | Sperry Corp | 2300 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 |
| 22 | 7½ | .60 | Spencer Kellogg | 100 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 37⅞ | 13¾ | 1 | Stand Brands | 19300 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅞ | 27¼ |
| 22½ | 5⅛ | .. | Stand Gas & El | 1200 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16⅝ | 16½ |
| 25⅞ | 8⅝ | .. | Stand G&E pf | 800 | 16½ | 16 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 66 | 20 | 7 | Stand G&E 7% | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | .. |
| 3⅞ | ½ | .. | Stand Investing | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅝ |
| 40⅞ | 19½ | 1 | *Stand Oil Calif | 1800 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 41⅛ | 22¾ | 1 | Stand Oil NJ | 7800 | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 7⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Sterling pf | 300 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| 38½ | 20 | .. | Sterling cv pf | 100 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| 11½ | 2⅛ | .. | Stewart Warner | 400 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 19⅞ | 5⅝ | .. | Stone & Webster | 700 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| 8⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Studebaker | 1700 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| 38⅛ | 9 | .. | Studebaker pf | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 50 | 35 | 1§ | Sun Oil | 100 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 103 | 89 | 6 | Sun Oil pf | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 27 | 7½ | .50 | Superheater | 200 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | .. |
| 4½ | ¾ | .. | Superior Oil | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 22⅝ | 2 | .. | Superior Steel | 100 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 10 | 1 | .. | Swets Co Amer | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | —T— | | | | | |
| 7¼ | 1⅜ | .. | Tennessee Corp | 200 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 10¾ | 1 | Texas Corp | 4800 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | 21⅞ |
| 34⅞ | 15¼ | 1 | Texas Gulf Sul | 2100 | 29½ | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 6½ | 1⅝ | .. | Texas & Pac Coal | 500 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 | 4⅝ |
| 11⅝ | 3½ | .. | Texas & P Land | 300 | 7⅝ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ |
| 22⅛ | 5 | .. | Thatcher Mfg | 300 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| 10½ | 1 | .. | Thermoid | 400 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 |
| 17⅞ | 5⅜ | .. | Thompson Prod | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 9⅛ | ½ | .. | Thompson Star | 1600 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Tide Water Asso | 1000 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 55 | 23½ | .. | Tide W Asso pf | 800 | 49½ | 47 | 49½ | 47½ |
| 8¼ | 1½ | .. | Timken-Detroit | 600 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 35½ | 13¾ | .80 | Timken Roller | 4800 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28¾ | 28⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 2⅝ | .. | Transamerica | 3800 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 7 |
| 8⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Tri Continental | 1000 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 12¾ | 2 | .. | Truscon Steel | 600 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ |
| 15 | 5⅞ | .. | Twin City RT pf | 50 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| | | | —U— | | | | | |
| 60 | 5½ | .. | Union Bag & P | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 43 |
| 51⅞ | 19¾ | 1 | Union Carbide | 5600 | 45¼ | 44 | 45⅛ | 44 |
| 23⅝ | 8½ | 1 | Union Oil Calif | 200 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18¾ |
| 132 | 61¼ | 6 | Union Pacific | 900 | 121½ | 120 | 121½ | 121 |
| 22¾ | 10½ | 1.20 | *Union Tank Car | 400 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| 46⅞ | 16⅛ | .. | United Air & Tr | 22100 | 35⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | 35¼ |

| 1933 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | Stock | Sales | High | Low | Last Aug. 15 | Last Aug. 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅞ | 13½ | 1.60 | *United Biscuit | 600 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅞ | 23½ |
| 30⅝ | 10¼ | 1 | United Carbon | 400 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| 14½ | 4⅞ | .40 | United Corp | 9100 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | 9¼ |
| 40⅝ | 24⅝ | 3 | United Corp pf | 500 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | 36 |
| 8⅝ | 1 | .. | United El Coal | 1200 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 68⅝ | 23¼ | 2 | United Fruit | 800 | 57½ | 56⅝ | 57½ | 56⅝ |
| 25 | 14 | 1.20 | United Gas Im | 6400 | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 17⅞ | 3½ | .. | US & For Sec | 100 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12 |
| 84 | 36½ | f | US & For S pf | 100 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | .. |
| 29⅝ | 7 | .. | US Freight | 400 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25¼ |
| 83½ | 18 | 1 | US Gypsum | 900 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 |
| 120 | 101⅞ | 7 | US Gypsum pf | 100 | 118 | 118 | 118 | .. |
| 94 | 13⅝ | .. | US Indus Alco | 10600 | 71½ | 70 | 70¼ | 70 |
| 17⅛ | 2⅝ | .. | US Leather | 400 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 27⅞ | 4 | .. | US Leather A | 200 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16⅝ |
| 22⅞ | 6⅛ | ½ | US Pipe & Fdry | 500 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 14⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | US Realty | 400 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 25 | 2⅛ | .. | US Rubber | 2600 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| 43⅞ | 5⅝ | .. | US Rubber 1pf | 600 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 30 |
| 84⅝ | 13½ | 1 | US Smelt R & M | 5400 | 79½ | 77½ | 79¼ | 79 |
| 56 | 33½ | 3.50 | US Smelt pf | 100 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 67½ | 23⅝ | .. | US Steel | 1200 | 53 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52½ |
| 103½ | 53 | 2 | US Steel pf | 500 | 96⅝ | 95⅞ | 96⅝ | 96 |
| 8⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Utilities P&Lt A | 400 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| | | | —V— | | | | | |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Vadsco Sales | 300 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 2 |
| 38⅛ | 7⅞ | .. | Vanadium | 1800 | 25 | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 24¾ |
| 10 | 1⅛ | .. | Van Raalte | 23000 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 7⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Va-Caro Chem | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 26½ | 3⅞ | .. | Va-C Chem 6% | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 86⅞ | 63¼ | 6 | Va I & Pow pf | 110 | 79 | 78¾ | 78¾ | .. |
| 67⅞ | 12¾ | .. | Vulcan Detin | 120 | 44 | 43½ | 44 | 45 |
| | | | —W— | | | | | |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | .. | Wabash RR | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 9⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Wabash pf A | 300 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 12 | 5⅞ | .. | Waldorf System | 500 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | 8½ |
| 5⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Ward Baking B | 200 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 44⅝ | 11½ | 1 | Ward Baking pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 8⅝ | 1 | .. | Warner Bros A | 15100 | 8¼ | 7½ | 8⅛ | 7¾ |
| 4⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Warner Quinlan | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅝ |
| 22⅞ | 2½ | .. | Warren Bros | 1100 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15 |
| 35⅝ | 7⅛ | .. | Warren cv pf | 40 | 25 | 24¼ | 24¼ | .. |
| 37½ | 7 | .50 | Wesson Oil | 900 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28¾ |
| 73 | 30 | 7 | W Penn El A | 50 | 60 | 59⅛ | 59½ | 60 |
| 101 | 81 | 6 | W Penn Pw 6% | 30 | 99⅛ | 98 | 99⅛ | .. |
| 110⅝ | 92 | 7 | W Penn Pw 7% | 10 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 109½ |
| 16 | 4 | .. | Westn Maryland | 600 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¼ |
| 9½ | 1 | .. | Westn Pacific | 900 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| 16 | 1⅞ | .. | Westn Pac pf | 1200 | 7⅜ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 77¼ | 17¼ | .. | Westn Union | 6700 | 66¾ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 66¼ |
| 38⅝ | 11⅜ | 7 | Westing Air Br | 1500 | 28¾ | 28 | 28⅛ | 27½ |
| 58¾ | 19⅝ | .. | Westing Elec | 9200 | 43⅛ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | 42¾ |
| 20½ | 5 | .40 | *Westvaco Chlor | 200 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17½ |
| 38⅝ | 11⅝ | 2 | White Rock | 400 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27¾ |
| 4¾ | ½ | .. | White Sew M | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| 5½ | 2 | .. | Wilcox Ill & G | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 22 | 4 | .. | Wilson & Co A | 400 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 40⅝ | 25⅛ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 5700 | 42¼ | 40⅝ | 42 | 41½ |
| | | | —Y— | | | | | |
| 23 | 7 | .60 | Yale & Towne | 100 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | .. |
| 7¾ | 2⅛ | .. | Yellow Truck | 1100 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 19⅛ | 3½ | .. | Young Sp & W | 600 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 37⅝ | 7½ | .. | Youngstown | 800 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ | 25½ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

## Estimate Texas Wool Output In 1933 Up 11 P. C.

### More Animals Clipped and Higher Poundage Per Sheep Reported

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas—Wool production of Texas for 1933 is estimated at 63,314,000 pounds, an increase of 11 per cent over last year, according to the federal-state crop reporting bureau. This record production is based on a clip of 8.3 pounds an animal, with 7,583,000 animals shorn. Last year 7,050,000 animals were shorn, the clip averaging 8.1 pounds.

"With a production of 348,194,000 pounds forecast for the United States, an increase of about 4,000,000 pounds is indicated, showing that the entire increase is due to that in Texas, as the aggregate production in all other states amounts to about 2,000,000 pounds less than that last season," the bureau's report said. "United States production forecast is based on 7.9 pounds each from 44,087,000 animals, compared with 7.8 pounds each from 44,431,000 animals last season."

The reported estimated production in other leading sheep states this year is: Montana, 32,000,000 pounds; Wyoming, 27,846,000; California, 22,825,000; Oregon, 19,720,000; Utah, 17,890,000; New Mexico, 16,185,000; Idaho, 16,125,000; and Ohio, 13,210,000. All of these except Ohio, Montana and Oregon show a decrease from the 1932 clip.

## Cotton Prices

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

**New York**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 9.03 | 9.17 | 8.90 | 8.90 | —.20 |
| December | 9.29 | 9.38 | 9.10 | 9.10 | —.21 |
| January | 9.35 | 9.44 | 9.16 | 9.16 | —.18 |
| March | 9.50 | 9.56 | 9.32 | 9.32 | —.19 |
| May | 9.65 | 9.72 | 9.46 | 9.46 | —.16 |
| July | 9.76 | 9.79 | 9.60 | 9.60 | —.15 |

Spots 8.85, down 15 points. Tone at close quiet.

**New Orleans**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 9.01 | 9.10 | 8.78 | 8.78 | —.17 |
| December | 9.22 | 9.33 | 9.00 | 9.00 | —.26 |
| January | 9.31 | 9.34 | 9.15 | 9.07b | —.25 |
| March | 9.43b | 9.43 | 9.27 | 9.20b | —.27 |
| May | 9.58 | 9.54 | 9.43 | 9.43b | —.23 |
| July | 9.74 | .... | .... | 9.85 | —.30 |

b Bid. Tone at close quiet.

**Liverpool**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 5.30 | 5.42 | 5.30 | 5.37 | —.05 |
| December | 5.34 | 5.34 | 5.34 | 5.35 | —.02 |
| January | 5.35 | 5.48 | 5.35 | 5.42 | —.06 |
| March | 5.40 | 5.52 | 5.39 | 5.46 | —.03 |
| May | 5.44 | 5.54 | 5.44 | 5.50 | —.05 |
| July | 5.48 | 5.56 | 5.46 | 5.53 | —.05 |

Spots 5.57 points. Tone at close steady.

## Dividend Declarations

Spencer Kellogg declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 15 cents a share paid in the previous quarter. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15. The stock had been on a 60 cents annual basis for the last year and a half.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 15, or at the rate of $3 a share per annum. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share also was declared on the company's preferred stock, also payable Oct. 2, to stockholders of record Sept. 15. Both dividends are for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

City Ice & Fuel Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.62½ a share on the company's 6½ per cent preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 21, and 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Lincoln Stores, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the preferred and 25 cents on the common stock, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company declared a dividend of 87½ cents on the cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

United Elastic Corporation declared a dividend of 20 cents a share, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 7. On June 24 the company paid 10 cents a share.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company declared on Aug. 15, 1933, a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1933, to stockholders of record.

The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock of the Texas Corporation was ordered by the board, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Steady; trading pace lags.
Bonds: Irregular; secondary rails heavy.
Curb: Irregular; some specialties advance.
Foreign exchanges: Easy; dollar again in demand.
Cotton: Dull; liquidation; favorable weather.
Sugar: Higher; better spot demand.

**Chicago**

Wheat: Nominally unchanged.
Corn: Unaltered; country offerings small.
Cattle: Steady to 15 center lower, top steers $7.25.
Hogs: Mostly steady, top $4.65.

**Foreign**

London: Despite the holiday influences, a fair business was transacted on the stock exchange today. Gold shares and industrials were the outstanding features and distracted attention from gilt-edged securities which were inclined to ease. Roumanian bonds was the weak spot in the foreign section, the 7 per cent bonds declining six points on the moratorium action. Transatlantic issues were cheerful, especially nickel, steel, molasses and specialty shares. The market closed quiet.

Berlin: Lack of orders caused a quiet opening on the Boerse. Business was stagnated by sagging prices. However, activity increased slightly at the close owing to the sudden demand for Dye Trust shares.

Paris: Closed, Assumption holiday.

## Termination Of Grain Futures Minimum Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Secretary Wallace said today that the Department of Agriculture was studying closely the problems he expected to develop in event that minimum prices on the nation's grain market were suspended with the close of trading today, as scheduled.

The Agricultural Secretary said no decision has been reached by the Chicago Board of Trade as to its final course "and none by us."

He will confer with representatives of the board and members of his staff later in the day on the minimum price question.

"Winnipeg's grain market was put on a peg this morning," Secretary Wallace told newspaper men. "That may influence the Chicago Board.

The minimum prices based on closing prices of July 30, have been in effect for several weeks. Secretary Wallace denied reports that the minimums were ordered into effect by the Department of Agriculture.

"We did not cause them to be put on," he said. "The Chicago Board merely asked if we had any objections. We didn't."

Secretary Wallace said that if prices of wheat in cash trading and futures trading should separate, he considered the futures market would then be reduced to "a mere absurdity."

"Outsiders, not people in the department, have characterized the market as a 'hedger's corner,'" he said.

"There is apparently very little of a short speculative interest. Some loans apparently have liquidated but in many respects the situation now provided by the market is something that apparently has never happened before."

**Business Failures Decline**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The decline this year in the number of business defaults compared with 1932 was reflected in the Dun & Bradstreet report for the week ended Aug. 10. It showed that business failures totaled 349, compared with 650 in a like period a year ago and 352 in the week ended Aug. 9.

**Wool Top Futures**

| | Open | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 94.10 | 93.00 | —2.00 |
| December | 94.30 | 93.20 | —2.20 |
| January | 94.30 | 93.30 | —2.20 |
| March | 94.60 | 93.50 | —2.30 |
| May | 94.60 | 93.70 | —2.30 |

Tone at close quiet.

## Business Retains Its High Activity In Dull Period

### Present Movement Largely One of Replacement, Says Authority

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company of New York says:

"The maintenance of business activity on a relatively high scale through the dull summer period remains an outstanding feature. The fact that production and (in many lines) consumption are overriding the seasonal influence shows plainly that the present movement is largely one of replenishment and replacement, which does not wait on the seasons when conditions urge action.

"It is possible that when consumers have supplied their accumulated needs, business will pause or recede, but it appears rather more probable that a normal revival of activity in the autumn will then intervene as a supporting factor. Higher cash returns for this year's crops, in spite of greatly lowered harvest totals, strongly support this possibility.

"There is no occasion to regard the codes as entailing profitless prosperity. While their positive benefits to business, as a whole, may be slow in appearing, and while they may cause misgivings and hardships in the meantime, the fact remains that they seek to remedy inadequate purchasing power. There can be no question that in various lines a sales stimulus will result."

## Consolidated Gas of Baltimore Sales Up

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15—Industrial sales of electricity by Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, exclusive of power supplied to Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company, totaled 34,389,976 k. w. h. in July, compared with 30,177,817 in July, 1932, up 13.96 per cent.

Sales in June totaled 33,286,136 k. w. h., compared with 31,437,678 in 1932 month up 5.88 per cent. Industrial sales of power for seven months were 211,424,702 k. w. h., compared with 224,749,766 a year before.

Sales of gas for industrial and commercial purposes in July increased 18.53 per cent to 195,483,100 cubic feet from 164,921,800 a year before. In June combined industrial and commercial sales of gas increased 3.67 per cent to 193,956,100 cubic feet from 187,081,300 in June, 1932. Such sales were 1,504,483,400 cubic feet in seven months, compared with 1,566,842,500 a year before.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Last |
|---|---|
| **Wheat** | |
| September | .92⅛ |
| December | .95¾ |
| May | .99⅞ |
| **Corn** | |
| September | .49⅝ |
| December | .54⅝ |
| May | .60⅛ |
| **Oats** | |
| September | .36¾ |
| December | .40⅛ |
| May | .44 |
| **Lard** | |
| September | 5.90 |
| December | 6.30 |

**Winnipeg Wheat**

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | .74½ | .71¼ | .71½ | |
| December | .75¾ | .72⅛ | .73⅛ | +.04⅛ |
| May | .79⅞ | .71¾ | .78¼ | +.05¼ |

**Cotton Market Lower**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—A slight early advance in cotton on trade buying and covering was followed by declines today under liquidation and scattered selling which appeared to be influenced by an absence of aggressive support and a favorable view of weather and crop conditions. December contracts sold off from 9.38 to 9.14, or about 17 points net lower, with all months making new lows for the movement. Stop orders were uncovered on the break, and after their execution prices steadied up slightly on covering, but the mid-afternoon market was quiet and no better than steady at net declines of 5 or 10 points.

## Improvement In American Dollar Values Is Noted

### Continental Buying and Trade Demand Abroad Are Factors

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The American dollar improved 5⅝ cents today under American and continental buying, supplemented by trade demand. From an overnight of $4.45¼, the dollar opened at $4.44 and gradually improved to close at $4.39⅞.

Gold currencies improved fractionally in a dull market. The franc closed at 84.25.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States dollar improved today to 3.15 marks, contrasted with yesterday's 3.115. (This represented a mark value today of 31.75 cents, contrasted with 32.13 yesterday.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 74.66 cents compared with 74.59 cents yesterday and 69.87 cents a month ago.

## New Securities Act Is Put To Work First Time

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Using its drastic prohibitive powers under the Securities Act for the first time, the Federal Trade Commission today issued a stop order against the sale of a $250,000 issue by the Speculative Investment Trust of Fort Worth, Texas.

The effect of the order is to withhold approval to registration of the issue, pending the furnishing of all information concerning it as required by law.

In recommending the stop order yesterday, Richard P. Whiteley, commission counsel, said the company failed to submit with its registration application its advertising prospectus, balance sheet, and profit and loss statements for the last three years. He also said it had made errors in items it did furnish.

Heavy fines and imprisonment are provided if an applicant violates a stop order.

## Chicago Grain Market Activities Continue Dull

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—With minimum pegged prices on Chicago grain futures scheduled to be abolished tonight, trading was virtually at a standstill.

Belief prevailed that there might be irregularity in the markets for several days. This was expected to be followed by a return of normal conditons of trading.

The Winnipeg market opened a half hour late today as directors met to establish "pegge" minimum trading prices there, at yesterday's. The market then jumped wildly up 4 cents, but later 3 cents of the gain was lost.

All grains and provisions closed at nominally the same as yesterday's finish in Chicago.

Closing prices were: Wheat: Sept. 92⅛; Dec. 95¾; May 99⅞. Corn: Sept. 49⅝; Dec. 54⅝; May 60⅛. Oats: Sept. 36¾; Dec. 40⅛; May 44⅛. Rye: Sept. 68; Dec. 73⅝; May 80.

## Money Market

**New York Quotations**

| Call loans | Today | Last Pre. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Exch | 1% | 1% | 2½% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate | 1½% | 1½% | 3% |
| Com paper | 1½% | 1½% | 3% |
| Bar silver | 35⅝c | 35⅝c | 27½c |

**Bankers' Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | ½@⅜ | ⅝@½ | 1 @ ⅞ |
| 4 months | ⅞@¾ | ⅝@½ | 1⅛@1¼ |
| 6 months | 1⅛@1 | 1 @ ⅞ | 1⅜@1¼ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | ⅝% | ⅝% | ⅝% |
| Short bills | 7/16@½ | 7/16@⅜ | 1 |
| 3 mos bills | 9/16@11/16 | ⅝@11/16 | 1 @1 1/16 |
| Bar gold | 124s 10d | 124s 8d | 114s 3d |
| Bar silver | 17¾d | 17 11/16d | 27½d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1¾% | 1½% | 3% |
| Com paper | 1¾@2¼ | 1¾@2¼ | 3½@4 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½% | Bucharest | 6% |
| Boston | 3 | Budapest | 4½ |
| Chicago | 3 | Sofia | 8 |
| Cleveland | 3 | Calcutta | 3½ |
| Dallas | 2½ | Copenagen | 3 |
| Kansas City | 2½ | Helsingfors | 5½ |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | Lisbon | 6 |
| New York | 2½ | London | 2 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Oslo | 3½ |
| St. Louis | 3 | Madrid | 6 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 2½ |
| Philadelphia | 3 | Prague | 3½ |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Riga | 5½ |
| Athens | 7½ | Rome | 4 |
| Berlin | 4 | Tokyo | 3.65 |
| Berne | 2 | Stockholm | 3 |
| Bombay | 3½ | Vienna | 5 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Warsaw | 6 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Demand | $4.41½ | $4.46⅝ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.41¾ | 4.46⅞ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0523 | .0528 | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1868 | .1892 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0703 | .0709 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .3180 | .3216 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1625 | .1514 | .1407 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0404 | .0404 | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .1971 | .1996 | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk | .0190 | .0190 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0080 | .0080 | .129 |
| Holland—florin | .5400 | .5445 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .2201 | .2201 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2221 | .2250 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1533 | .1533 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0411 | .0411 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu | .0082 | .0082 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta | .1118 | .1128 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2278 | .2303 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc | .2582 | .2608 | .193 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0186 | .0186 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3125 | .3125 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2800 | .2800 | * |
| India—rupee | .3320 | .3370 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .2650 | .2686 | .4984 |
| Java—florin | .5465 | .5465 | .4020 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .5237½ | .5237½ | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .3450 | .3450 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0805 | .0805 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .0850 | .0850 | .12165 |
| Peru—sol | .2000 | .2000 | .1196 |
| Uruguay—peso | .6412½ | .6412½ | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .0450 | .0437½ | 1.00 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2830 | .2830 | .4985 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

**New Jersey Bell Telephone**

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, announces the company has signed the NRA code as amended for the industry. The company has 12,068 employees.

# Financial: News and Comment

## Trade in Cotton Cloth Market Is Close to Normal

### Many Complications Yet to Be Overcome—Consumer Sales Encouraging

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 15—Merchants were gradually working themselves out of the chaos of differential charges due to the Processors Act added to the increased cost of labor under the Code of Fair Competition.

Inquiries from buyers were more numerous, and business began to flow more nearly normal. Nevertheless many complications are yet to be overcome owing to the large mass of detail.

It is expected that it will be several weeks before these are all thoroughly digested and conditions become fully stabilized.

Buyers showed more resistance to the new prices and bought only sparingly, but the actual business done was considerably beyond the volume of the two preceding weeks. Inquiries pointed to a considerable increase in buying during the nearby succeeding weeks.

The buying resistance coupled with the desire of some mills to procure business to maintain their two-shift operation resulted in a drop in prices from the previous nominal quotations amounting to from ¾c to ⅝c on goods actually sold.

**Public Is Buying**

One of the most encouraging features that developed last week was a series of reports from some of the large distributing houses throughout the country that sales to consumers, particularly in the South and West, had greatly outrun their expectations and practically exhausted immense supplies of cotton goods which they had bought last February and March. They were therefore in the market for additional goods to last them through October.

The bag trade, makers of overalls and work shirts as well as mail order houses and chain stores are among those reporting. It appears that the better prices for farm products, both in the South and West, created a demand for bags and work clothing which soon depleted the scanty stock of the country merchants and they in turn placed many reorders with manufacturers.

The Government crop report as of Aug. 8 was a discouraging surprise to the cotton trade and put a damper on the cloth market. While private reports had been optimistic, the official figures far exceeded expectations. Manufacturers and merchants of cotton goods have been very doubtful of their ability to sell their products at the higher costs entailed by the new deal, and the drop in price of cotton accentuated their fears. Those having orders nearing completion sought fresh orders by offerings at concessions, thus weakening the price structure.

**Code Violations**

Many complaints and violations of the code covering wages are reported from nearly every section of the country. One Southern Labor leader says he has more than 500 complaints involving about 100 mills to present to the authorities at Washington on the fourteenth.

Violations are also reported by a number of Eastern mills. The leading cause of complaint is that many workers who are paid by the piece do not get as much as the minimum wage, and generally speaking those formerly receiving above the minimum wage have not had much if any raise in pay thus violating the chief objective of the NRA to raise the buying power.

Another effect noted is that many Southern managements report that the workers do not know what to do with their idle time.

Executives are now turning their attention to devising recreation facilities for their help during idle hours. Mills located in isolated centers are particularly subject to this condition as the whole activity of the village centers in the mill. In populous centers there are generally enough outside attractions to occupy those looking for diversion.

In the fine and fancy goods division business was quiet but beginning to move. Some buyers were so dumbfounded by the new prices that they refused to take them seriously, but when it was learned that fine goods mills did not propose to make goods for stock but only on order, some buyers began to place orders for their future needs. These orders seldom exceeded 60,000 yards and were generally much smaller.

These mills declined to tie up their capital by manufacturing ahead of demand, and a number of the coarse yarn mills are taking the same stand. They hesitate to accumulate manufactured goods at these new high costs for fear of disastrous losses in case the public refuses to buy.

The market for goods with rayon content was exceedingly quiet owing to the inability of mills to quote a price on rayon. The Agricultural Department has not yet placed a compensating tax on rayon, silk, and wool goods, but has promised to do so. Until that tax is assessed mills do not know what price to quote on rayon goods and buyers refuse to buy with the tax clause.

**Texas Cotton Growing**

AUSTIN, Texas., Aug. 15—This season has been favorable for growing cotton of good staple lengths, says the office of the division of cotton marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture in its first weekly report on the grade and staple of Texas cotton. The report filed from five soil districts now ginning out of the 11 districts in the State shows 58.7 per cent of the ginnings to be white strict middling or better and 64.2 per cent to be one inch or longer in staple length.

**Pacific Gas & Electric**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15—Pacific Gas & Electric Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $9,479,506 after charges, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 87 cents a share (par $25) on 6,274,253 shares of common outstanding during the period, compared with $10,872,423, or $1.09 a share on 6,236,-117 average common shares a year ago.

**Continental Gas & Electric**

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Continental Gas & Electric Company reports net for the 12 months ended June 30 was $2,616,585 after taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., compared with $4,165,689 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

## German Interest For Month of July

Berlin, Aug. 15

IN THE next few days 50 per cent of interest due in July on German bonds will be paid in foreign currency. Simultaneously the Konversion Kasse will issue scrip for the remaining 50 per cent. However, payment and issuance of scrip will be made only if the fiscal agent or bondholder accepts the new practice as full payment, stating in writing the debtor has fulfilled his obligations.

Most English, Dutch and Swiss banks, as fiscal agents of German bonds, have agreed already to this procedure, while American banks have declined to act for bondholders and will ask decision of individual bondholders.

## Net of Pepperell Manufacturing Co. Advances Sharply

### Earns $924,000 for Year, or $9.24 a Share on the Outstanding Stock

In the year ended June 30, 1933 Pepperell Manufacturing Co. had an indicated net profit of $924,000, equal to $9.24 a share on the 100,000 shares of stock outstanding. Thus Pepperell showed the sharp jump in earnings characteristic of the big textile companies, for in the 1932 fiscal year there was a loss of $1,949,558 (including extinguishment of a $750,000 inventory reserve), and in 1931 there was a loss of $582,441.

Surplus increased approximately $924,000 during the year, or from $7,266,761 to $8,191,000, and it is expected that when the detailed accounts are made up they will vary but very slightly from this preliminary indication of last year's earnings.

Sales totaled $17,745,000 in the recent fiscal year, an increase of $2,826,000 or 19 per cent over $14,-919,000 in 1932. Inasmuch as unit prices were lower in the 1933 than in the 1932 year, sales in yards showed a considerably larger increase than those in dollars. The dollar volume was only about 10 per cent below the company's record total of $19,803,000 in 1926.

Like other textile producers, Pepperell showed a material increase in inventories as of June 30 last. The total was then $6,955,000 as compared with $5,252,000 a year before. Cash and receivables stood at $3,-531,000 compared with $3,935,084 a year ago.

Total current assets were $10,486,-000 and current liabilities only $130,-000, making net working capital $10,366,000, which was an increase of $1,159,000 over $9,207,000 a year ago. "Net quick" on June 30 was equal to $103.66 a share.

## Cotton Receipts Off 10 Per Cent At Houston Port

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSTON, Texas—Although total receipts of cotton at the Houston deep water port declined approximately 10 per cent from last season, the port established what is believed to have been the high record for stocks on hand at any concentration point in the world. On Jan. 27 stocks totaled 1,853,752 bales, which, local cotton men think, is the world's record high.

Stringent enforcement of the new motor vehicle regulations caused truck movement of cotton into Houston to fall 462,744 bales as compared with the previous season. Rail receipts increased 159,602 bales. Total receipts were 2,882,801 bales, as compared with 3,185,943 bales last season.

Coastwise shipments totaled 191,-154 bales, as compared with 133,346 bales during the 1931-32 season. Stocks on hand at the close of the season totaled 1,156,132 bales, a record high carry-over for the Houston port. Stocks totaled 1,075,-164 bales at the close of the 1932-33 season.

**Armstrong Cork Co. Up**

Armstrong Cork Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net operating profit of $633,417 after taxes, depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments, etc. Including appreciation due to exchange fluctuations of foreign subsidiaries, total net profit for the six months was $1,070,284, equal to 88 cents a share on the 1,209,134 shares. In the first half of 1932 the net loss was $323,785 after depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments, etc., and total net loss of $857,611, including shrinkage of net assets of foreign subsidiaries and exchange fluctuations.

**Julius Kayser Net**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The report of Julius Kayser & Co. for the year ended June 30 shows net income of $121,711, equal to 23 cents a share on the $5 stock, and compares with a net loss of $1,329,539 in the preceding fiscal year.

## Vulcan Detinning Net Equals $1.56 a Share

Vulcan Detinning Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income of $77,914 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred, to $1.56 a share on the 32,258 common shares of $100 par, compared with $17,082, or $1.09 a share on the 15,638 shares of 7 per cent preferred, in the preceding quarter and $26,136, or $1.66 a share on 15,758 preferred shares, in the June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net income was $94,996 after charges and taxes, equal to $1.25 a common share, compared with $56,-175, or 3 cents a share on the common, in the first half of 1932. The company states that more than 95 per cent of other income for the June quarter of 1933 was of a non-recurring character.

## Velocity of Bank Deposits in June Higher Than 1932

### First Gain Since Fall of 1929 — Reflects Increased Confidence

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK—June was the first month since the fall of 1929 when the velocity of bank deposits showed an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current weekly bulletin. The New York Federal Reserve Bank's index for outside cities stood at 78 compared with 76 for June, 1932. The index of velocity for New York City was 62, compared with 61 last year.

"The June data mark another change of trends," says the institute. "The activity of bank deposits in June was materially higher in 1928 than in December of the previous year and 1929 also showed a gain in deposit turnover over the preceding December although at a lower rate. But deposit turnover in June 1930 was slightly less than that for December, 1929, and each of the following years saw the decline extended. Thus the June index in 1931 showed a drop of six points from the previous December and deposit velocity in June last year was seven points lower on the index.

"The index for June, 1933, in addition to exceeding that for the corresponding month last year, is eight points above last December.

"An increase in the velocity of bank deposits, if continued, should be a factor sustaining business recovery. An increasing rate of velocity reflects confidence and an increased desire to exchange cash for goods and services. A declining rate of velocity is associated with hesitancy, doubt and the preference for cash over goods. Since the dollars deposited changed hands more frequently it may be estimated, on the basis of the index, that the effective level of bank deposits outside New York City was 2.8 per cent greater than for June of last year and the effective level of New York deposits was 15.4 per cent greater.

"From the standpoint of achieving sustained improvement without resort to radical measures the velocity gain is also encouraging. The part played by bank deposits in facilitating the exchange of goods and services is many times more important than the part played by cash. The part played by velocity of deposits is more important than their volume. An increasing turnover of bank deposits can exert an effect on the price level far greater than an increase in the circulating medium and an effect sufficiently potent to still agitation for unsound forms of monetary measures."

## General Motors Earns 90c Share In June Quarter

General Motors Corporation has issued its complete report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, showing net earnings, including equities in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, of $41,198,169, equal after preferred dividends to 90 cents a share on 43,055,908 shares of common stock, average number of shares outstanding during the period. This compares with net a year ago of $5,326,377, or 7 cents a share on 43,500,000 common shares after deducting preferred dividends.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net earnings, including equities, were $48,068,176, or $1.01 a share on 43,056,684 average number of common shares outstanding during the period, after deducting preferred dividends.

This compares with net of $15,-019,404 a year ago, or 24 cents a share on 43,500,000 common shares after preferred dividends.

## Better Publicity To Be Discussed by Banks

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Broader and more informative use of newspaper space as part of the development of a better all-around public relations policy for banks and investment houses will come up for discussion at the National Public Relations Conference to be held next month under the auspices of the Financial Advertisers' Association.

The meeting will be a four-day affair at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Sept. 11 to 14.

The conference may mark a turning point in the treatment of the public by banks. Three years of adversity have persuaded bankers that many of their present difficulties may be laid to improper handling of their public relations.

## Addressograph Second Quarter Loss $45,714

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15—Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $45,714 after interest, taxes, depreciation, subsidiary dividends, etc., compared with net loss of $49,188 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $102,806, equal to 14 cents a share on 760,213 no-par shares of capital stock, in the second quarter of 1932.

Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 1933, was $94,902, after taxes, charges, etc., compared with net profit of $243,464, or 32 cents a share, in the first half of the previous year.

**Columbia Gas Net Off**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation showed net income of $2,393,986 in its June quarterly report. This compares with net profit of $4,099,809 in the like period of 1932. Net income for the year ended June 30 amounted to $14,484,335, equal to 70 cents a share of common, compared with $18,-530,661, or $1.09 a share, in the previous fiscal year.

## Silver Currency Issue Is Modified by Various Laws

### Bland-Allison and Pittman Acts Most Important—Certificates May Be Issued to Represent the Payment of War Debts in Silver

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 — A law passed this year provides for the issuance of silver certificates by the United States Government, to represent silver received in partial payment of war-debt installments.

This will be done in the case of 23,000,000 ounces of silver paid by foreign governments in June. The acquisition of the silver calls to mind the large silver purchases by this Government between 1878 and 1893.

Under the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Act of 1890 a total of 460,000,000 fine ounces of silver was purchased by the Government at a cost of over $464,000,-000, it is revealed in the Silver Market Dictionary published by the Commodity Exchange, Inc.

The Dictionary—a 200-page volume prepared for the exchange by Herbert M. Bratter of Washington, D. C., contains detailed information on American currency, including the two acts mentioned above and the more recent Pittman Act of 1918.

The Bland-Allison Act was passed in 1878 over the veto of the President. It provided for the monthly purchase by the United States Government of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver and the monthly coinage of such silver into standard silver dollars, which were given full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where expressly stipulated otherwise in the contract. The 1878 law was superseded by the Sherman Act of 1890.

**Bland-Allison Act**

Under the Bland-Allison Act 291,272,019 fine ounces of silver were purchased during the period 1878-90, at a cost of $308,279,261, and approximately 352,000,000 silver dollars were coined therefrom.

The Sherman Act of July 14, 1890, ordered the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to purchase each month 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered at the market price, providing the latter did not exceed the standard silver dollar's coinage value $1.2929 per ounce. Under the Sherman Act approximately 218,000,000 silver dollars were coined.

The Act of 1890 provided that the Treasury notes used for the purchase of silver be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated by contract. Upon redemption the notes were to be reissuable, but the amount outstanding was always to be the same as "the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury, purchased by such notes." By Nov. 1, 1893, when the Sherman Act was repealed, the Government had purchased thereunder 168,674,583 fine ounces at a cost of $155,931,002 in Treasury notes.

**The Pittman Act**

After 1893, the Treasury notes, when redeemed in silver money, were canceled, and the silver bullion so released from the reserve against those notes, as well as the seignorage, was coined.

The Act of March 14, 1900, provided that Treasury notes be canceled and retired as rapidly, as the silver bullion which had been purchased with those notes and was then being held in the Treasury, should be used up in the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins. The Treasury notes of 1890 still outstanding are now secured by an equal amount of standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption, while the 1900 act made these notes redeemable in gold from the gold reserve fund.

Another important act relating to silver was the Pittman Act of 1918. Its principal purpose was to make available to Great Britain silver wherewith to supply the need for rupees in India.

The Pittman Act of 1918 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to retire silver certificates and concurrently melt or break up and sell as bullion the silver dollars represented thereby up to a limit of 350,000,000 standard silver dollars. Upon the sale of such bullion the Secretary was required to instruct the Director of the Mint to purchase in the United States of the product of mines situated in the United States and of reduction works so located, an amount of silver equal to the amount necessary to replace the silver dollars so melted or broken up; such purchase to be made in accordance with the then existing regulations of the mint and at the fixed price of $1 per ounce, 1.000 fine.

Coinage of silver dollars out of American silver purchased under the terms of the act took place during the period 1921-28. Approximately 88,000,000 dollars were minted in 1921, 84,000,000 in 1922, 57,000,000 in 1923 and smaller amounts thereafter.

## The World's Business

*Commodity Prices*

YESTERDAY'S almost universal weakness in the commodity markets continues the decline which began about the middle of July. Wheat sold at the minimum and then trading in Chicago ceased; cotton, rubber, silver, cocoa, and hides slumped more or less sharply. What the future of commodity prices is to be is wholly vague. It seems fairly certain that the currency-debasement stimulus has run its course. Nineteenth century precedents have been cited for a continuous downward trend for 15 to 30 years after a major military struggle but there is already ample evidence that the nineteenth century, which was without currency debasement, furnishes only a poor basis for conjecture about the twentieth. Even if further decline were expected, it might be offset by the world-wide rise in the price of gold. According to classical theory, the prices of commodities are kept steady by the cost of producing gold, so that when the costs of producing gold drops the result is to bring down the purchasing power of gold and increase the price of other commodities. But the principle does not give much guidance in knowing what commodities are going to be worth.

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*Cotton*

For the first time in several years the world's carryover of cotton as of Aug. 2 is smaller than it was a year previous. The New York Cotton Exchange service estimates the world supply as 24,207,000 bales, compared with 26,138,000 bales a year ago. Thus cotton joins the list, virtually unanimous, of staple commodities, of which the inventory actually decreased during the last 12 months. In the latter half of the twenties, one commodity after another began to pile up in inventories. These increased steadily from year to year, an omen which a few observers, more hard-boiled than most of us who were in the stock market, took as a sign of impending depression. Among such commodities were sugar, tin, copper, lead, and wheat. In the spring of 1933, for the first time, it appeared that nearly all world commodities had ceased to accumulate in unsold inventories.

* * *

*Telephone Business*

Reports from the Bell system indicate that in another month or two the number of new telephone connections will exceed the disconnections. July figures for the Bell system as a whole will not be available until late September but for the New York Telephone Company the July net loss of stations was the smallest for the year and this month normally sees an excess of disconnections due to vacation movements of subscribers. Since May, 1930, when the peak of the Bell connections totaled 15,900,000 stations, there has been a loss of about 2,500,000, of which 1,500,000 were lost in 1932. Long-line traffic of the system has shown a better recovery than subscriber service; for July it was better than July, 1932, and long-line operating net income was many times that of the previous July.

* * *

*Emergency Measures*

It is sad to compare the pains and expense which have been lavished since the depression started, upon emergency measures, with the insignificant pains and expense which have been taken to consider more permanent and "automatic" means of avoiding such depressions. Among the frankly emergency measures have been not only those intended to tide the hungry over to the shores of the next prosperity, but those intended to tide debtors over. These include the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Loan Banks, the aids to farmers, and so forth. Last and now most conspicuous of the emergency measures is the National Recovery Act, with its ticklish problems, uncertain possibilities, and immense demands on the time and attention of business managements. In theory at least the job of developing a science of economics that will work is one which the economists should have tackled long ago. We have given them peace and quiet, and large, comfortable, well-lighted libraries, so that they could take it up. But they, also, seem preoccupied with emergency proposals. About the only definite non-emergency proposal they have made is that they be given political authority to tell everyone how to do everything.

* * *

*Retail Sales Lag*

The decline in the stock market seems to parallel a similar lull in business improvement which is probably temporary. This lull is due to the decline of inflation as a stimulant to business and a waiting period before the higher wage-rates and larger pay rolls due to increased production appear as buying power. The efforts of the National Recovery Administration are now concentrated on making this lull as short as possible. While attention this spring was being focused by Washington officials upon price increases, and then upon increasing production, attention is now turning toward increased buying. Unfortunately, the few available figures on retail sales are not particularly encouraging. Reports from chain stores, department stores, and mail order houses indicate sales for July of only between 5 and 10 per cent above those of July last year.

H. M. P.

## Homestake Mining To Start a Major Construction Job

### New Shaft to Cost About $2,000,000—Will Take On More Employees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LEAD, S. D.—Far removed from any artificial stimulation, such as government "free coin," the Homestake, largest gold mine in the United States, is launching a public works program all its own.

Here in Lead, a mile-high city, mining engineers are preparing for an expansion program which will include as the major project the construction of a shaft which at its ultimate depth will reach into the Black Hills some 5000 feet, or almost to sea level.

The shaft will cost $2,000,000, will take two or three years to construct and will employ 300 additional men. The shaft will be of steel construction throughout, and steel safety cages will be used with two hoists, one for men and supplies and one for the "skips" loaded with tons of precious ore. Cages will drop 2500 feet a minute.

**To Install Motors**

There are to be installed two giant 3000-horsepower Nordberg motors. Hoisting houses have to be considered and below the surface illimitable drifts and the "raise."

Engineers sinking this new shaft do not start from the top and bore down, as a well driller. Instead they start from a horizontal tunnel position in a neighboring shaft and bore several hundred yards west until they reach an imaginary point in direct line with the vertical shaft. From this point a crew of workmen excavate a shaft down to the next level, where another horizontal tunnel strikes the main shaft line.

This process is continued down to a level 3200 feet below the surface, the present depth of the Homestake. From here on down, however, shaft construction must be a matter of vertical excavation.

Ore beds in the great Homestake, which have produced more than $270,000,000 in gold, run northwest and southeast. Miners "plunging" for this body expect to recover more than $10,000,000 this year. Slightly less than $10,000,000 was recovered last year.

To meet the mill requirements the Homestake as part of its "public works program," has just completed a $250,000 addition to the cyanide mill works. The total spent since January 1 in "expansion" equipment totals $650,000. This is exclusive of tools and minor supplies.

**New Homes Built**

Due to the need for safer building construction, the city of Lead has spent in recent months as high as $40,000 a month in new homes for employees. The mine builds the homes and sells them to employees for 10 per cent down and $25 a month.

Materials and labor for these enterprises are imported from seven states and Ontario, Canada. The employment problem, however, is still difficult with a steady influx of transients to handle. There is at all times a long waiting list in the employment office.

The company mines approximately 1,750,000 tons of ore annually. In addition to this approximately 520,-000 tons of porphyry or waste rock must be handled to "back fill" the stopes from which the ore is taken. This means that about 2,370,000 tons or rock ore must be handled annually.

To mine this ore 1,554,117 pounds or 3,108,234 sticks of 40 per cent dynamite is used. These sticks are 1¼ by 8 inches and if laid end to end they would reach from Lead, S. D., to Aberdeen, S. D. a distance of 392 miles.

The cost for dynamite alone is $500 or more a day. In exploding this dynamite approximately 3,816,-724 feet or 733 miles of fuse is used. If this were in one length it would take two years for the flames to traverse it.

If the total annual drilling were in one long hole it would measure approximately 1,600,000 feet or from Lead to Mitchell, S. D., a distance of 303 miles. More than 1,000,000 blasts were set off during one year.

## Protective Committee For Atlantic City Bondholders

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The formation of a Protective Committee for holders of bonds of Atlantic City and Atlantic County, New Jersey, is announced by Mr. Henry Bruère, chairman of the committee and president of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York.

This committee was formed at the request of the holders of a substantial amount of such bonds because the city of Atlantic City and Atlantic County have defaulted in the payment of interest on their bonds and have also defaulted in the payment of the principal of some of these obligations.

A study of city and county finances is being made by the committee from available data under the direction of Mr. Peter Grimm, chairman of the citizens' budget commission of the City of New York.

**United Light & Power Net**

Report of United Light & Power Company for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, shows consolidated net income of $2,308,148 after taxes, interest, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal to $3.84 a share on the 600,000 no-par shares of $6 preferred stock. This compares with $6,413,181, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1 each a share on the 3,473,523 combined class A and B common shares, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

**Incorporated Investors Net**

Incorporated Investors reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of $223,657 after expenses, taxes, etc., compared with $187,-971 a year before.

**Cord Buys Checker Cab**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Control of the Checker Cab Manufacturing Company has been acquired by E. L. Cord and associates.

## Recovery Acts Run With Economic Tide

COL. LEONARD P. AYRES of the Cleveland Trust Company says: "We shall not know for some weeks or months how effective the new recovery measures will prove to be in spreading work, raising wages, and increasing consumer purchasing power.

"The most powerful element working for their success is the fact that they run with the economic tide, for in most of the countries of the world employment is increasing, production is moving up, and the general levels of prices are advancing.

"It is a favorable factor of the first importance that the new effort is well timed."

## Tire Industry Forging Ahead In Good Style

### Manufacturers Think Seasonal Recession Will Be Brief

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Although the recovery in nearly all industries has been pronounced since March, it has been particularly broad in the tire division, according to a survey of the rubber goods industry, which has just been completed by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Due to the recovery publicity and the stimulating effect of price increases, it is claimed that the industry has enjoyed its peak season about a month ahead of the usual seasonal peak, having occurred during the latter part of June and early July rather than in August.

Manufacturers, however, are confident that the seasonal recession will be slight and of brief duration, owing to continued price increases and the natural increased buying which will result as the industrial codes become generally operative.

The current trend of prices is decidedly upward, due to the increasing cost of crude rubber and all materials, which enter into the manufacture of these products, in addition to the higher wages that labor has been granted in accordance with the provisions of the industry's code.

## First National Leads Grocery Chains in Sales

That concentration of its activities in New England has served it in good stead is shown by the record of First National Stores, Inc., in the last few months. In each month since the national recovery movement got under way, First National has made a better showing in sales comparison with last year than has any other grocery chain.

In July, First National Stores had the very creditable increase of 9.9 per cent. "A. & P." dollar sales in that month were off 1.2 per cent, while those of H. C. Bohack Company were off 5 per cent. In the four weeks, ended July 15, Kroger's sales were up 4.8 per cent, Safeway's 2.6 per cent and National Tea's 0.6 per cent, while those of Jewel Tea were off 7.7 per cent.

Aside from the fact that the company enjoys excellent management, First National's outstanding record has been due to the fact that business improvement arrived earlier, and has gone farther in New England, than in the country as a whole. Three of her leading branches of business activity have been "booming"—cotton, woolen and shoe manufacture. A fourth, manufacture of metal goods, has been doing well in Connecticut.

With the mills working overtime, pay rolls have jumped sharply in such cities as Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., and as a natural result retail trade in these cities has picked up materially. As well as in grocery sales, New England has also made a better showing than the country as a whole in electric power consumption.

## Uncertain Prices Cause Lack of New Steel Orders

Uncertainty with respect to steel prices is contributing to an important extent to the present dearth of new buying, says the magazine Steel.

Large consumers, faced with the prospect of paying the same prices as small buyers, are delaying fresh commitments.

Action this week on the steel code placing the industry on a more uniform basis is expected to have a stabilizing effect.

Recent advances in mill quotations on hot rolled products have been followed by increases of $3 to $6 a ton in revision of warehouse differentials throughout the country.

**Machinery Business Quiet**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—A slight slackening in the machinery business during the first two weeks of August was noted by American Machinist, which attributes it to the NRA and uncertainty concerning the Administration's policy regarding new equipment. New York is a bright spot because of several large orders in the State.

**Larger Sugar Melt**

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Aug. 5 totaled 2,405,000 long tons, compared with 2,336,000 in the like 1932 period, the Sugar Institute, Inc., reported today. Deliveries totaled 2,180,000 long tons, compared with 2,190,000 a year ago.

**'Frisco Recalls 150 Employees**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15—Effective immediately, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway is putting back to work 150 men in maintenance of way and maintenance of equipment departments at various points along its line.

## American Dollar Is Only Unstable World Currency

### Absence of Fluctuations in Exchange Rates of Others Obscured

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK — The Alexander Hamilton Institute calls attention to the comparative stability of practically all of the important currencies, except the dollar, both in relation to gold and to each other.

The fluctuations of the dollar in terms of other currencies have tended to obscure the absence of fluctuation in the rates of exchange between these other currencies themselves, says the institute. The fact is that the chaotic foreign exchange situation often predicted as a consequence of the general abandonment of the gold standard has not materialized.

"This situation is primarily the result of the development of a so-called 'sterling bloc' and the linking up of these sterling bloc currencies to the gold standard currencies," the bulletin continues. "When England abandoned the gold standard in September, 1931, most of the British Empire as well as the Scandinavian countries followed suit. Exchange rates between these countries then tended to remain comparatively stable, although fluctuating in relation to the gold standard currencies.

"When the United States abandoned the gold standard last April, however, a new alignment of currencies took place. The 'sterling bloc' was greatly strengthened by the addition of the Canadian dollar, the Japanese yen and several South American currencies and the entire bloc was more or less informally stabilized in relation to gold through the pegging of the franc-sterling exchange rate.

"Although Mr. Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has disclaimed any intention of linking sterling to either the franc or the dollar, the British currency has been maintained for some time at about 85 francs to the pound through the Exchange Equalization Fund.

"Thus, by this simple operation, the currencies in which a very large part of the world's business is transacted have been unofficially stabilized in relation to gold. The importance of this development can hardly be overemphasized. It reduces to negligible proportions the exchange fluctuations which would otherwise constitute a serious handicap to international trade.

"Furthermore, it permits a crystallization of financial relationships which will greatly facilitate formal currency stabilization at some time in the future."

## Developments In Cuba May Benefit Warren Brothers

In the opinion of those in position to judge, the political events of recent weeks in Cuba, culminating in the flight of President Machado from the island, improve rather than weaken the status of Cuba's obligations.

A few days before the ending of the Machado administration both branches of the Cuban Congress ratified the contract for extension of the $20,000,000 5½ per cent notes of 1935, of which Warren Brothers Company owns practically one-half.

The roughly $10,000,000 of Cuban notes held by Warren Brothers Company represent final payment on the $73,000,000 Central Highway job. The contractors were entitled to full payment in cash, according to the contract, but because adverse conditions in the securities markets made it impossible for Cuba to finance, Warren Brothers Company found it necessary to accept notes due in 1935 instead of cash.

The contract recently ratified gives the company new notes maturing in 1950, and provides for prompt payment of interest due June 30, but unpaid, of $2,905,467 (Warren Brothers' share $1,420,000).

The remark of former President Machado, in exile at Nassau, that "the Cuban people always acknowledge debts and there will be no repudiation," is believed to be a fair statement of the country's attitude toward the payment of its debts.

Further than this, if the change of administration plus aid from the United States should result in improving Cuba's economic position, it may well turn out that the bonds of the Republic will rate higher in investment markets than before the political overturn.

**Flour Prices Advance**

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15—Heavier flour sales are creating a better feeling. Fancy and family patents have advanced to $7.85 to $7.95 a barrel, up about 20 cents. Standards, at $7.45, are up about 15 cents. Pure rye advanced to $4.85. There is greater interest in mill feeds. Wheat bran at $18.50 to $19 a ton, has advanced 50 cents to a dollar.


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

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*BANK BY MAIL*
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Aug. 21 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Aug. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Massachusets Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Sept. 11 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Sept. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Aug. 21 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Sept. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Sept. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Sept. 11 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Sept. 11 |
| Brockton Savings Bank | Sept. 13 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 13 |

# Vines Advances To Third Round In Newport Play

## Shields, Sutter and Mako Keeping Pace With Title Defender

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., striving for his third straight Newport Casino tennis title, today led the brilliant field that includes 16 of America's first 17 players, plus a large delegation of British youngsters, into the third round with victories over the 58-year-old Russell Dana of Pawtucket and Henry Prusoff of Seattle. After defeating Dana, 6—0, 7—5, in the first round, he eliminated Prusoff, 6—1, 6—3.

The top-seeded national champion, making his first singles start since his Davis Cup collapse against Great Britain, appeared to be sounding out his game against his opening rivals. Vines was much more impressive against Prusoff than he was with the gray-haired veteran, whose only claim to tennis fame is a 40 odd-year record as a Casino competitor.

Francis X. Shields of New York, seeded third, and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, ranked fourth in the lengthy draw, kept pace with the title defender. Shields eliminated B. K. Burnett, young English collegian, 6—2, 6—3, and Sutter vanquished the experienced Harold McGuffin of New York, 6—0, 6—4, after drawing byes in the first round.

Among the other early occupants of third round brackets were C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles, Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., J. Gordon Douglas, Newport and Douglas G. Freshwater of Oxford University, England. The latter pair moved in without lifting a racquet, for they drew first-round byes and won by defaults in the second.

**First Round**

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Willis Reese Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated John Duncan, Newport, 6—0, 6—0.

Caspar Nannes, New York, won by default from Samuel Gilpin, Philadelphia.

H. Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Russell Dana, Pawtucket, 6—0, 7—5.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Clarence Finn, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated John R. McLean, Newport, 6—1, 6—3.

H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated Hugh G. M. Kelliher, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated John F. Ray, Cambridge, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Elliot Hobbs, Newport, 6—3, 6—2.

F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Richard A. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 5—7, 6—3, 7—5.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Francis Roche, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. Hunter Lott, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Norcross S. Tilney, West Orange, N. J., 12—10, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated G. Frederick Roll, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

S. E. Davenport Jr., Forest Hills, N. Y., defeated C. H. Beasley, Newport, 6—4, 6—1.

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Giles Verstraton, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Sam Lee, Berkeley, California, defeated Peter Blanchard, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

**Second Round**

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Grenville Walker, Southampton, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated W. F. Moss, England, 7—5, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Harold McGuffin, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated H. H. Hartford, Newport, 6—2, 6—4.

Vines defeated Prusoff, 6—1, 6—3.

J. Gordon Douglas, Newport, won by default from E. W. Feibleman, New York.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated B. K. Burnett, England, 6—2, 6—3.

Douglas G. Freshwater, England, won by default from Walter Arensberg, Pittsburgh.

Karl F. Kamarath, Houston, Texas, defeated Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—1, 9—7.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Samuel Ewing Jr., Bryn Mawr, Penna., 6—0, 6—3.

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Robert Bacon, Newport, 8—6, 6—1.

William T. Tilden 3d., Philadelphia defeated Ogden Goelet, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Robert Kelliher, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, Mass., 6—2, 6—8, 6—2.

P. S. Young, England, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

Lott defeated Davenport, 6—2, 6—0.

Mangin defeated Surface, 6—4, 6—1.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Arnold Jones, Providence, 6—4, 6—3.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated G. C. Frank, England, 6—3, 6—3.

# Calder Visit Brings Early Hockey News

Interesting hockey news developed in Boston yesterday when Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, visited the offices of President Charles F. Adams and Art Ross, manager, of the Boston Bruins. Playing rules, schedule and the new division of playoff receipts devised by Ross were discussed. Later this month the league meeting takes place in Canada and final decisions will be made.

Present plans call for opening the N. H. L. schedule between Nov. 7 and 11 and closing around March 18 to assure the New York teams a chance to play home games, if they are in the playoffs. The league will comprise nine teams with the Ottawa team home rink undetermined since Baltimore interests have an option to buy and transfer it, if acceptable to the league.

The Ross playoff division plan is to avert, as far as possible, any inducement for clubs to jockey for playoff positions. A higher money premium will go to the first-place team of each division in the regular schedule with graded amounts to the next two, this to be taken out of a 50 per cent pool of the players' playoff money. The other 50 per cent will be divided according to positions resulting from the playoffs. The purpose is to make first place more worth while.

President Calder continued on to Providence for a conference with Judge James E. Dooley of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and from there he will visit New York hockey interests.

### Harvard Hockey Changes

There is some talk that the only hockey games which Harvard will play in the Boston Garden next winter will be its big ones, such as those with Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Canadian colleges. Rumors prevail that the smaller games and possibly practice sessions will be transferred to the Boston Arena. It is also generally understood that Joe Stubbs, Harvard hockey coach, is retiring this next season and that John P. Chase '28 may replace him. Stubbs took the team in 1927 and Chase captained the 1928 team.

### How Jimmy Foxx Drove in 9 Runs

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 15

HERE is how Jimmie Foxx drove in nine runs to establish a new American League record in the Athletics-Indians game yesterday.

First Inning—Tripled with Roger Cramer and Mickey Cochrane on base.

Second Inning—Hit thirty-fifth home run of season with bases occupied by Dib Williams, Roy Mahaffey and Cramer.

Fourth Inning—Doubled with Cochrane on second.

Sixth Inning—Drove single to center, scoring Eric McNair and Cramer.

# Roque Title Is Won by Krause Of Long Beach

## Gains Honor by Having Better Average Than O. E. Barnhart

American Roque League Championship Standing

| Player | Won | Lost | Points | Averg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. B. Krause | 9 | 1 | 311 | 31.1 |
| O. E. Barnhart | 9 | 1 | 307 | 30.7 |
| W. W. Wilson | 8 | 2 | 282 | 28.2 |
| J. W. Keane | 4 | 6 | 253 | 25.3 |
| W. H. Hoagland | 5 | 5 | 245 | 24.5 |
| G. T. Franklin | 4 | 6 | 216 | 21.6 |
| W. E. Gilbert | 2 | 8 | 213 | 21.3 |
| O. D. Barnhart | 4 | 6 | 208 | 20.8 |
| G. E. Swanson | 4 | 6 | 201 | 20.1 |
| G. R. Dazey | 4 | 6 | 188 | 18.8 |
| C. R. Zimmerman | 2 | 8 | 135 | 13.5 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Though tied at 9 games won and 1 lost, F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., was awarded the championship cup in the first division of the annual tournament of the American Roque League which ended here yesterday. Krause was defeated in his next to last game by O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., who also lost only one game. However, Krause scored 311 points during the tourney, and Barnhart scored 307 points. In the crucial game, Barnhart allowed Krause to get four points too many. The score was 32 to 23 for the Elgin contender. Krause then played W. E. Gilbert of the Garfield Park courts and won, 32 to 9.

W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, Chicago, claimed third place on 282 points when he defeated G. E. Swanson of the local courts, 32 to 30.

B. E. Euchner, chairman of the tourney committee, won the special match for the Gates-Underhill Trophy. He defeated A. J. Denny of Aurora, Ill., 3 out of 4 games, taking the final played yesterday, 32 to 7. Euchner had 102 points for the series, Denny 100. The summary:

American Roque League Championship First Division

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated G. E. Swanson, Garfield Park, 32 to 30.

J. W. Keane, Washington Park, defeated W. E. Gilbert, Garfield Park, 32 to 30.

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated F. B. Krause, Long Beach, 32 to 23.

F. B. Krause defeated W. E. Gilbert, 32 to 9.

## English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Canadian Press)—Closing second-day scores in first-class county cricket matches yesterday were as follows:

Warwickshire, 276; Glamorgan, 372 for six wickets (E. Davies, 85; Dyson, 88; Duckfield, 80; Jenkins, 63, not out), at Birmingham.

Worcestershire, 466 for nine wickets, declared (Bull, 58); Somerset, 221 for two wickets (J. Lee, 89; F. Lee, 75, not out), at Weston-Super-Mare.

Middlesex, 353 (Tyndall, 85; A. Staples, four for 69); Nottinghamshire, 426 for one wicket (Keeton, 168; Harris, 184, not out; Walker, 50, not out), at Nottingham.

Kent, 230 and 216 (Ashdown, 59; Knott, 52); Sussex, 169 (W. Cornford, 50, not out; Ashdown, four for 42; Freeman, six for 92), at Hastings.

Northamptonshire, 238 and 257 (Snowden, 77; Jupp, 50; Parker, 4 for 43); Surrey, 232 (McMurray, 62; Matthews, 5 for 89), at Northampton.

Gloucestershire, 278 and 54, for one wicket; Leicestershire, 437 (Berry, 128; Astill, 156, not out; C. Parker, 5 for 106), at Chalentenham.

Derby, 245 and 185, for 2 wickets (Lee, 82; Townsend, 94, not out); Yorkshire, 218 (Leyland, 57; Sutcliffe, 62; Mitchell, 6 for 66), at Chesterfield.

Lancashire, 297; Hampshire, 250 for eight wickets (Mead, 100, not out), at Manchester.

### Pacific Coast League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 80 | 55 | .593 |
| Hollywood | 79 | 55 | .590 |
| Portland | 78 | 55 | .586 |
| Sacramento | 79 | 56 | .585 |
| Oakland | 61 | 72 | .459 |
| San Francisco | 56 | 78 | .418 |
| Missions | 54 | 81 | .400 |
| Seattle | 49 | 84 | .368 |

Results Aug. 14

Hollywood 3, Seattle 0.
Hollywood 2, Seattle 0.
Only games scheduled.

### American Association

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 82 | 39 | .678 |
| Minneapolis | 68 | 59 | .535 |
| Indianapolis | 63 | 58 | .521 |
| St. Paul | 65 | 62 | .512 |
| Toledo | 59 | 64 | .480 |
| Louisville | 58 | 64 | .475 |
| Milwaukee | 52 | 70 | .426 |
| Kansas City | 48 | 79 | .378 |

Results Aug. 14

Minneapolis 4, Toledo 0.
Only game scheduled.

### Belgium Qualifies

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (AP)—Winning one of two final tennis singles matches, Belgium yesterday qualified for the 1934 competition in the European zone for the Davis Cup, defeating Sweden 3 matches to 2. Andre Lacroix, Belgium's No. 1 ranking player, defeated Eramberg, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, to assure his country's victory. In the final match Oestberg of Sweden turned back G. Van Zuylen, 6—3, 6—4, 10—8.

### St. Louis Players Win

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Ruth Bailey and Mrs. Ellen Dietz-Feibinger of St. Louis captured the women's doubles title in the recent United States public parks tennis championship tournament in Central Park. They defeated Edna Smith and Marion Craig of Cleveland, Ohio, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

### Legless Swimmer Fails

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 15 (AP)—Charles Ziebelman, a legless American swimmer, abandoned his projected swim across the English Channel early today because of a rising wind that caused a choppy sea. He had set out last evening from Shakespeare Rock, cheered on by a large holiday crowd. He had been in the water 13 hours.

### Canadian Women's Title

VANCOUVER, B. C., (AP)—Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., won the Canadian women's tennis championship here by defeating Mary Campbell, Victoria, in a three-set singles final, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

# Lamb Captures Canadian P. G. A. Title With a 146

## Ties Record of D. L. Black Who Won Championship Four Times

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 15—Willie Lamb, professional at the local Uplands Golf and Country Club, who won his third successive Quebec open golf championship last Friday, added the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association title to his steadily growing list on Monday when he finished two strokes in front of his nearest rival, Andy Kay of the local Lambton Golf Club Ltd., in the 3-hole medal competition for the title and the P. D. Ross trophy. As Lamb had previously won the title in 1928-29-30 his victory enabled him to tie the record of D. L. Black of Vancouver of four wins during the 18 years the championship has been played.

Exceedingly fast greens and a stiff wind made scoring higher than anticipated, but there was a close contest for the championship. At noon R. M. Alston and Walter Smithers, both of Ottawa, shared the lead with 73's, two over par, while four others were deadlocked with 74's.

Gradually the contenders slipped back in the afternoon until Lamb, Kay and Alston were the remaining contenders. With 33 holes behind them they were on even terms with 136's. Lamb and Kay obtained birdies on the thirty-fourth where Alston got a par. Lamb had another birdie on the second last hole where Alston had another par and Kay was one over. The champion and runnerup each parred the final hole while Alston went one over. Richard Borthwick of this city finished late to tie Alston for third place. The scores of the leaders were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Willie Lamb, Uplands | 74 | 72 | 146 |
| Andy Kay, Lambton | 74 | 74 | 148 |
| Richard Borthwick, St. Andrews | 74 | 75 | 149 |
| R. M. Alston, Rivermead, Ot'wa | 73 | 76 | 149 |
| Gordon Brydson, Mississauga | 76 | 75 | 151 |
| Len S. White, Pine Point | 79 | 73 | 152 |
| Dave Spittal, unattached | 79 | 74 | 153 |
| Len Robeson, Islington | 80 | 73 | 153 |
| Jules Huot, Kent, Quebec | 79 | 76 | 155 |
| Walter Smithers, Royal Ottawa | 73 | 82 | 155 |
| James Johnstone, Rosedale | 74 | 82 | 156 |
| Jack Armitage, Dundas Valley | 77 | 79 | 156 |
| Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill | 75 | 82 | 157 |
| Nicol Thompson Sr., Hamilton | 79 | 78 | 157 |
| C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal | 77 | 81 | 158 |
| Wm. MacWilliam, Thistledown | 79 | 79 | 158 |
| W. Cunningham, Orchard Beach | 82 | 76 | 158 |
| R. Cunningham, Royal York | 81 | 79 | 160 |
| Ernie Wakelam, McKellar, Ot'wa | 81 | 78 | 159 |
| Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa | 81 | 78 | 159 |
| Dave Hutchison, Woodbine | 81 | 79 | 160 |
| R. H. Green, Kingston | 83 | 77 | 160 |
| Reg Batley, Ladies' G. & T. C. | 80 | 80 | 160 |
| R. Burns, Hampstead, Montreal | 80 | 81 | 161 |
| Dave Ferguson, Weston | 78 | 83 | 161 |
| A. S. Russell, Lakeview | 78 | 83 | 161 |
| A. G. M'Pherson, Marlboro, Mtl. | 84 | 77 | 161 |
| A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield, Mtl. | 85 | 76 | 161 |

# Shaylor's Bowlers Reach Third Round

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—John J. Shaylor's quartet from Essex County, N. J., got through three rounds of the sixteenth annual tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association here yesterday. They defeated the G. E. Gaylords of the Lake Side L. B. C., Chicago, 18 to 8, in the preliminary round; the William Chalmers of the Chicago L. B. C., in the first round, 23 to 6, and the R. P. Dunlop combination, from the same club, 18 to 10, in the second round.

Forty teams from many parts of the country competed in the first round, on the courts of the Chicago club in Washington Park and of the Lake Side L. B. C., in Jackson Park. The summary:

**Preliminary Round**

D. A. Smith, Pawtucket, R. I., defeated D. W. Rooney, West Side, Chicago, 18 to 12.

T. C. Reed, Orlando, Fla., defeated D. R. Cowan, Lake Side, Chicago, 16 to 14.

S. A. Tulloch, Chicago, defeated Sim Robinson, Boston, 21 to 8.

F. R. Grove, Lake Side, defeated O. D. O'Brien, Calumet, 17 to 8.

R. P. Dunlop, Chicago, defeated W. H. Phelps, Milwaukee, 18 to 8.

Samuel Hainey, Chicago, defeated L. W. Budd, Lake Side, 20 to 7.

John J. Shaylor, Essex County, N. J., defeated C. E. Gaylord, Lake Side, 18 to 8.

William Chalmers, Chicago, defeated David Lindsay, West Side, by default.

William McPhail, Buffalo, defeated David Campbell, West Side, 16 to 10.

Albert Patterson, Chicago, defeated Dr. H. N. MacKechnie, Lake Side, Chicago, 20 to 19.

R. N. Whitehead, Milwaukee, defeated A. E. Morgan, Lake Side, 15 to 7.

George Reid, Van Cortlandt, New York, defeated Thomas Rodger, Chicago, 15 to 12.

Alex Stewart, West Side, defeated G. F. Smith, St. Petersburg, 23 to 15.

M. McArthur, Chicago, defeated John J. Shean, Lake Side, 16 to 15.

Dr. H. J. Smith, Chicago, defeated F. R. Brown, Essex County, N. J., 14 to 12.

Robert Savage, Chicago, defeated W. K. Alston, Milwaukee, 21 to 13.

Albert Dehner, Pasadena, defeated David Deanes, West Side, 19 to 4.

L. McArthur, Chicago, defeated J. S. Tolston, Lake Side, 16 to 9.

Dr. W. H. Johnson, Buffalo, defeated R. A. Webb, Lakeside, 14 to 12.

William Kidd, Chicago, defeated Edward Coles, Hartford, Conn., 13 to 12.

**First Round**

D. A. Smith defeated T. C. Reed, 18 to 12.

S. A. Tulloch defeated F. R. Grove, 21 to 9.

R. P. Dunlop defeated Samuel Hainey, 15 to 10.

John J. Shaylor defeated William Chalmers, 23 to 6.

William McPhail defeated Patterson, 15 to 14.

R. N. Whitehead defeated George Reed, 19 to 7.

M. McArthur defeated Alex Stewart, 16 to 12.

Robert Savage defeated Dr. H. J. Smith, 22 to 11.

Albert Dehner defeated L. McArthur, 18 to 5.

W. H. Johns defeated William Kidd, 17 to 9.

**Second Round**

J. J. Shaylor defeated R. P. Dunlop, 18 to 10.

### Want Race on St. Clair River

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 15 (AP)—A concerted effort by municipal bodies, community organizations and service clubs of Sarnia to have the Harmsworth Trophy Race contested on Labor Day on the St. Clair River instead of Lake St. Clair was launched at a meeting of representatives of the various bodies in city hall yesterday. Telegrams are to be sent to J. Lee Barrett of Detroit, secretary of the Gold Cup Committee, urging selection of the river course for the famous motorboat race between Hubert Scott-Paine, the British challenger and Gar Wood. As the defender Wood has the right to select the course. Heretofore he had defended on the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair.

### International League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 82 | 53 | .607 |
| Rochester | 72 | 64 | .529 |
| Baltimore | 71 | 64 | .526 |
| Toronto | 68 | 67 | .504 |
| Montreal | 65 | 69 | .485 |
| Buffalo | 63 | 70 | .474 |
| Albany | 62 | 71 | .466 |
| Jersey City | 54 | 79 | .410 |

Results Aug. 14

Buffalo 8, Newark 5.
Albany 5, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 3, Toronto 2.
Montreal 7, Jersey City 2.

# Record Total of 119 Women to Play For Golf Championship

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The defending champion, the British title holder and the girl who beat the Prince of Wales were among the record total of 119 American and British golf stars announced yesterday as entered for the United States women's championship at Chicago Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

Only Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., five times winner of the title, is missing from the record field which includes Virginia Van Wie, the 1932 winner, Enid Wilson, the British title holder, Beatrice Gottlieb, who recently defeated His Royal Highness in an 18-hole match, and all the top-flight American stars.

Although Miss Wilson is the sole foreign entry, Miss Van Wie faces no easy task defending her title against such sharpshooters as Lucille Robinson of Des Moines, who defeated her Saturday in the western final, Helen L. Hicks, the 1931 title holder, Miss Gottlieb, Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney and Mrs. Harley G. Higbee.

The tournament will be contested over six days, with an 18-hole qualifying round on Monday, Aug. 28, four match play rounds of 18 holes each among the 32 low scores on the following four days and the 36-hole final Saturday, Sept. 2.

# Brink Takes Lead In a Century Of Progress Archery

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Competing against stars from many parts of the country, W. M. Brink of Evanston took the lead in a Century of Progress open archery championship tournament at Soldier Field here yesterday. Brink won the York Round, 72 arrows at 100 yards, with 54 hits and 226 points. A Seattle contender, Ralph R. Miller Jr., United States champion, was second with 199 points, and Richard Collins of Tulsa, Okla., third with 176 points.

York Round—100 Yards, 72 Arrows

| | Hits | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| W. H. Brink, Evanston | 54 | 226 |
| Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle | 43 | 199 |
| Richard Collins, Tulsa | 46 | 176 |
| Frank Breest, Fullerton, Cal. | 39 | 167 |
| Lester Alexander, Seattle | 44 | 154 |
| William Ostund, Chicago | 31 | 141 |
| J. G. Brink Sr., Chicago | 35 | 129 |
| Henry Messick, Chicago | 33 | 123 |
| Lennox Stoneman, Chicago | 28 | 116 |
| Ernest Randle, Chicago | 26 | 100 |
| Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna. | 27 | 91 |
| Kenneth Hazeldine, Terre Haute | 23 | 83 |
| Fred Harris, Berwin | 25 | 81 |
| Harry Lauder, Berwin | 18 | 77 |
| C. H. Miller, Chicago | 19 | 69 |
| Ralph Brandt, Tulsa | 17 | 69 |
| Dr. B. L. Raulins, Chicago | 19 | 63 |
| J. C. Brink, Chicago | 19 | 57 |
| John Brien, Chicago | 16 | 51 |
| Richard Busch, Chicago | 11 | 45 |
| Dr. Albert Andrews, Chicago | 11 | 35 |
| George Devine, Oak Park | 12 | 34 |
| Frank Rada, Berwin | 3 | 17 |
| Henry Morris, Chicago | 2 | 6 |
| H. W. West, Chicago | 1 | 3 |

## *Foxx Drives in Nine Runs for New Record*

American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 70 | 38 | .648 |
| New York | 64 | 43 | .598 |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 53 | .505 |
| Cleveland | 55 | 58 | .487 |
| Detroit | 54 | 57 | .486 |
| Chicago | 51 | 57 | .472 |
| Boston | 47 | 60 | .439 |
| St. Louis | 42 | 71 | .372 |

Results Aug. 14

Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.
Only games scheduled.

Jimmy Foxx established a new American League baseball record yesterday in Cleveland Stadium, when he hit a homer, triple, double and single, to drive nine runs across the plate for the Philadelphia Athletics. Those nine runs bettered by one run the mark made by Roy Hartzell of the New York Yankees on July 12, 1911, and since equaled by Harry Heilman, Lou Gehrig, Carl Reynolds and Earl Averill. Foxx tripled in the first inning, scoring Cramer and Cochrane; he hit his thirty-fifth homer of the season in the second with the bases full; his double came in the fourth with Cochrane in scoring position, and in the sixth his single sent in McNair and Cramer.

Such batting as that let Mahaffey just coast along to his fifth victory of the season over Cleveland, who has not been able to beat him this year. McNair hit a homer for the A's in the first inning.

Detroit spoiled the first game of Boston's last western invasion yesterday by scoring a 6-to-5 victory. The Tigers won the contest in the seventh inning by driving George Pipgras out of the box and scoring four runs. The Red Sox outhit the winners, 13 to 10, but were not as effective in the pinches. Johnny Hodapp picked up a run for the losers in the ninth by hitting a homer as a pinch hitter, but that ended the scoring. Carl Fischer, who worked four innings for the Tigers, was the winning pitcher.

At Cleveland

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries—Mahaffey and Cochrane; Hudlin, Bean and Spencer, Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 55m.

At Detroit

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | x | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| Boston | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 1 |

Batteries—Auker, Fischer, Hogsett and Pasek, Hayworth; Pipgras, Brown, Welch and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 14m.

### Needs Fifth Place to Win

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 15 (AP)—Uffa Fox of England took an overwhelming lead yesterday in the series of races for the American Canoe Association sailing championship trophy by winning the second heat, with J. Armstrong of New York second and Roger Dequincey, another Englishman, third. Fox needs only to finish fifth today to clinch the trophy. He is in training with Dequincey here for the international sailing canoe challenge trophy competition at Bayside, N. Y., late this month.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 63 | 43 | .594 |
| Pittsburgh | 61 | 48 | .560 |
| Chicago | 61 | 49 | .555 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 52 | .532 |
| Boston | 58 | 52 | .527 |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 61 | .425 |
| Brooklyn | 43 | 62 | .410 |
| Cincinnati | 44 | 67 | .398 |

Results Aug. 14

New York at Philadelphia, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

### Romero Brothers Win Trophy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Ernest and George Romero defeated another brother, Manuel Romero, and his partner, Thomas Salinas, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, for the Lozano doubles tennis trophy on a Hamilton Park court recently. The trophy was donated by Pablo Lozano, Minister from Colombia, for Spanish-speaking residents of New York.

# Brown Football Season for 1933 Starting Sept. 18

## Fifty Men to Report—Face Heaviest Schedule in Modern Era

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15—Fifty football candidates have been registered to report for the opening of the Brown varsity football camp, Sept. 18. Because of delaying the start of the schedule the men are gathering later than is the custom. The Browns face their heaviest list of games in years.

Nineteen backs, nine guards, eight tackles, nine ends and five centers will comprise the squad with which D. O. "Tuss" McLaughry will seek to duplicate his great 1932 team, although the work will open with great gaps in the backfield, centers and ends, where such stalwarts as R. R. "Bob" Chase, T. F. "Tom" and W. J. "Bill" Gilbane, and Frank R. Meadow cavorted a year ago.

Graduation riddled the 1932 squad, for only eight of the 23 letter men from a team that lost only to Colgate remain to provide a nucleus for this season's combination. Dave Allen and Capt. Joe Buonanno in the backfield, Mal Ball and Maury Caito, ends; Dan Fraad, center; Larry Brown, tackle, and George Lear and Jim Patton, guards, are the letter wearers about which a squad of last year's reserves and upcoming yearlings will be built. The squad of 50 candidates named by "Tuss" McLaughry for the camp group includes:

Backs—Dave R. Allen '34, North Haven, Conn.; Norman M. Appleyard Jr. '36, Newton Center, Mass.; Capt. Joseph E. Buonanno '34, Providence; Guy H. Burt '35, Cranston; R. Perry Elrod '36, Boston; Warren F. Groce '35, Selinsgrove, Penna.; Henry C. Hart Jr. '35, Providence; Stanley Henshaw Jr. '36, Providence; William J. Karaban '35, Beacon Falls, Conn.; Fred H. Kass Jr. '36, Maplewood, N. J.; J. J. Kelley '36, Providence; Larry H. McGovern '36, Lynn, Mass.; E. A. Neal '36, Providence; Joseph Olney Jr. '36, Providence; J. J. O'Reilly '36, Providence; Christopher D. Pease Jr. '36, West Barrington, R. I.; Harry A. Spinney '35, Littleton, Mass.; Howard W. Walker '36, Andover, Mass., and Leigh B. Lynch '36, Birmingham, Mich.

Guards—John C. Allen '35, North Haven, Conn.; Antonio Capasso '34, Providence; John G. Dunn '36, Providence; James P. Patton '34, Hughesdale, R. I.; Ted DeW. Etchings '36, Malden, Mass.; George A. Lear '35, Glenside, Penna.; Fred H. Rea '34, Weehawken, N. J.; John M. Sayward '34, Cambridge, Mass., and D. A. White '36, Franklin Park, Mass.

Tackles—Larry C. Brown '34, Lancaster, Mass.; Charles W. Butler '36, Newton Center, Mass.; J. A. Considine '35, Providence; N. J. Guril '36, New Bedford, Mass.; H. R. Jackson '34, Plandome, N. Y.; R. T. Johnson '36, Quincy, Mass.; G. A. Olson '35, West Warwick, R. I.; M. E. Ward '35, Providence.

Ends—Mal C. Ball '34, Wakefield, Mass.; William T. Broomhead '36, West Barrington, R. I.; Maury J. Caito '34, Providence; Robert B. Chapin Jr. '35, Newton Center, Mass.; M. L. Dunn '35, South Orange, N. J.; L. J. Hand '34, Providence; H. E. Hart '36, New York City; William A. Towle '36, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Buckley Jr. '36, Portland, Maine.

Centers—Richard A. Batchelder '35, Providence; Dan J. Fraad Jr. '35, Brooklyn; A. E. Mignone '35, Providence; L. M. Payne '36, Dallas, Texas; J. S. Siegfried, Detroit, Mich.

Managers—Robert L. Pottle '34, Jefferson Highlands, N. H., and E. J. Lyman '35, Ashby, Mass.

## *Rain and Damp Courts Delay Women's Tennis*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Rain and damp courts halted play yesterday in the forty-sixth annual women's lawn tennis championship of the United States at Forest Hills Stadium, putting over the entire first round of the singles until this afternoon. The doubles draw was made, but play will not be scheduled in that section of the tourney until Wednesday, with the final in both events now scheduled for Sunday if possible, or next Monday certainly.

Three vacancies caused by withdrawals after the making of the draw have been filled by adding players excluded by the limitation of 64. In place of Joanna O. Palfrey, the youngest member of the famous Brookline tennis family, Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, is in the first quarter, and will oppose Mrs. Gladys T. Hawk. Near the end of the draw, Mrs. J. Artzberger of Pittsburgh, replaces Helen M. Fulton of Chicago, and Esther Daly of Philadelphia, is substituted for Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester. Frances S. Herron will oppose Mrs. Artzberger, and Edith Moore will be the opponent of Miss Daly.

Twenty-nine teams are listed in the doubles draw, giving three teams byes in the first round. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elizabeth M. Ryan head the seeded list, with the defending champions, Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, second; Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, third, and Alice I. Marble and Josephine N. Cruickshank, fourth. The foreign seeded teams are Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Heeley, Freida James and Betty M. Nuthall, and Margaret C. Scriven and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell.

### Keeps Open Golf Title

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—Jimmie Gullane, stocky professional, defending his title on his home course, won the Oklahoma open golf championship here recently with a 72-hole total of 296. He finished while half a dozen competitors still were on the course and had good chances to win, but all failed under the strain. Ben Hogan, Fort Worth professional, and Bill Robinson, a Dallas pro, were tied for second place with 297.

### England Wins Test Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—England today scored a decisive victory over the touring West Indies cricket team, in the third and last test cricket match of the series, winning by an innings and 17 runs. England also won the first match and the second was drawn. Needing 32 runs to avoid an innings defeat, the West Indies batsmen fell easy victims to the English trundling, both wickets falling within 10 minutes. Scores of the match were: England, 312; West Indies, 100 and 195.

### Winners to Receive Trophies

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Trophies won by representatives of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club during the seven years of its existence are to be distributed among the athletes at a meeting here tonight. The announcement is made by Mrs. Lillian Winter Reilly, swimming and athletic coach. The club, which recently gave up its building on a foreclosure, is disbanding. Mrs. Reilly is to move to Arizona.

### Amateurs to Sign, Says Report

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Charles Berger, center, and Roger Gaudette, left wing, are to sign with Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, according to advices here. Both players played with Canadiens in the senior amateur hockey last season.

# Weetamoe Awarded Honor for Sloops Defeating Vanitie

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 15—Despite the long slow run round Cape Cod from the Vineyard in which some of the yachts did not get in until after midnight, the jolly sailors of the New York Yacht Club fleet were quite ready this morning for the 50-mile jaunt across Massachusetts Bay to Gloucester, the fourth in this year's cruise.

Conditions when the harbor signal was fired from the Winchester, were far better than prevailed off the Vineyard yesterday, for the wind had freshened and the skies had begun to clear.

The race today was for cups offered by the alumni association of the United States Navy, one for sloops and another for schooners, with a dozen out for the former, but only three in the running for the latter.

The race from Vineyard Haven yesterday for the Commodore Junius S. Morgan Cups was not finished until an early hour today, and as the run to Gloucester started early in the forenoon, the race committee had almost a continuous session for more than 30 hours. Weetamoe, which led Vanitie practically all the way, was awarded the cup for sloops, finishing just at sunset. Her rival was nearly four miles astern at the time.

The yachts encountered weather that was a duplicate of that two years ago when the fleet sailed the same course, light winds, heavy showers and fog. The hardened amateur tars battled bravely with the wayward airs, shed the rain like ducks and navigated through the mist like veterans.

# Adult School Plan Advanced in South

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A twofold plan for simultaneously relieving unemployment among South Carolina school-teachers and helping to wipe out adult illiteracy is proposed in a statement issued by Mr. J. P. Coates, secretary of the South Carolina Education Association.

The plan suggests that federal emergency relief funds be used to employ teachers to give special courses to adults in economics, home making, elementary school and other practical subjects, and, should the demand prove sufficient, to teach special children's classes.

"With the leisure time our industrial workers, especially those in the textile villages, have under the new national recovery program," he said, "it seems to me that this offers a fine opportunity to wipe out adult illiteracy and raise the cultural standard of the people. It would give work to our unemployed teachers, some of whom are desperately in need of reëmployment." The secretary acquainted Senator James F. Byrnes with his proposal, and Senator Byrnes is referring it to the state relief administration, with whom Mr. Coates intends taking up the matter as soon as possible.

# Alabama 'Rescues' Fish of Strange Lake

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MUSCLE SHOALS CITY, Ala.—The mystery of the disappearing lakes has not been solved, but the Muscle Shoals Game and Fish Protectors' Association has taken steps to protect the little creatures affected.

The mystery of the disappearing lakes has baffled fishermen of this section of Alabama for years. Every year about this time several fairly large lakes, about two miles from here, stage a "disappearing act" and leave thousands of small fish upon the ground.

Anticipating the occurrence this year, Mr. F. W. Irvine, president of the club, Sheriff J. H. Blake, and Warden W. M. George, of the state game and fish department, were prepared. When the waters began to recede they dispatched a "rescue crew" with seines and trucks and barrels to the scene and truckload after truckload of fish were hauled away and planted in the large lake above Wilson Dam, on the Tennessee River. Mr. Irvine estimated that at least 100,000 fingerling bass, bream and crappie were saved and stocked in Lake Wilson.

Geologists believe that a subterranean passage connects these "disappearing lakes" with the Tennessee River, and the rise and fall of the river affects them.

# Georgia Farmers Get First Checks For 'Lost' Cotton

## Wallace Praises South for Coöperation in Crop Reduction

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tribute to the patriotic support southern farmers gave the Government in their hearty response to the cotton reduction acreage was rendered here by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address made during the closing meeting of a three-day session held in Atlanta Aug. 3—5 that was attended by Government, farm, banking and manufacturing interests from six southern states, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina.

Before a throng of more than 1000 farmers, agricultural workers and official representatives, Secretary Wallace presented to two Georgia farmers the Government's first checks for plowing up a part of their cotton acreage under the crop-reduction plan.

"There was every prospect," Secretary Wallace stated, "that cotton would be selling for 4 cents and possibly lower in the fall unless something was done, when we offered the acreage reduction plan. The astounding support of cotton farmers has averted that."

Something of the purpose back of the Government's agricultural and industrial recovery programs was described by Secretary Wallace.

"We are striving in Washington to perfect a social machinery," he said, "that will enable us to live in abundance, without poverty or want. We consider present programs crude, but they had to be to meet existing emergencies.

"It is a matter of economic history that the greater the surplus of cotton in the South, the greater the surplus of wheat in the West, the longer the bread lines in New York and other large cities. That uneven distribution is a question that has puzzled you for a long time, and a question that we are seeking to solve."

The necessity for a long-time production program was stressed by Mr. Cully A. Cobb, national cotton administrator. Stability both in agriculture and industry is the first effort to be made, Mr. Cobb urged.

"Inasmuch as the cotton growing industry is a world industry, both from the standpoint of production and distribution, business stability throughout the world is a fundamental necessity to greatest success in merchandising the raw product. Inasmuch as the law of supply and demand is still in force, a balance between supply and demand must be achieved as a part of the foundation for better prices."

On Aug. 1, Mr. Cobb pointed out, there was still enough cotton carried over almost to supply the world demand for a year, and with the addition of the 1933 crop the supply would be still more out of balance with the demand.

Reduction of Georgia's cotton acreage by 700,000 acres was one of the main problems to be solved by the conference. A farm program was adopted by the delegates and presented to Secretary Wallace for federal consideration, whereby the Government was asked to continue making cash payments for cotton acreage reduction for two more years, and the farmers agreed to plant one-fourth of their lands in soil improvement and sustenance crops each year.

# Ban Ward-Heelers, Mobile Citizens Ask

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOBILE, Ala.—The Young Democrats Club of this city has asked "all other civic organizations and "all other good citizens" to "join forces to drive ward-heelers and political parasites" from the polling places on election day, in a resolution adopted recently.

"The voting places in Mobile on July 18 were surrounded by the ward-heelers, or political parasites, whose intent it is to try to influence the voters as they come up to vote, either directly or indirectly and by fair means or foul, according to what conditions in the vicinity of the polling places permit," the resolution said.

Declaring the same situation has existed locally for years, the resolution said "the very presence of these hirelings of some political machine is like a stench in the nostrils of the decent citizens."

# 'Stretch-Out' Plan Is Declared Help To All Industries

## South Carolina Textile Men Say Good Worker Benefits by It

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hard upon the heels of hearings by a federal investigating committee into the "stretch-out" in southern textile mills comes a lengthy defense of the system by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, through its spokesmen, Mr. S. M. Beattie, president, and Mr. William P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer.

"While the plan takes many forms and is applied in a great variety of methods, in principle," they say, "the term is applied to that modification of the process of manufacturing which, through an improved raw material and better equipment, a mill is enabled to produce a better product in larger quantities in proportion to machinery and man power.

"The same principle will be found in the progress of all industry, particularly within recent years. The process of aiding human hands with better equipment and improved methods is fundamental to the progress of mankind; and the process incidentally has always amply rewarded the worker and created a demand for more products to be manufactured by others.

"Witness the textile industry, for instance. Years ago cloth was largely woven by hand. The introduction of the loom in England brought forth tremendous resistance from the hand weavers. Progress decreed that the machine should stand, however, and employment of weavers was increased in a few years from hundreds to thousands.

"About 1900 the automatic loom was introduced. At that time it was feared that the drastic innovation would throw many out of employment. On the contrary, there are employed today many times the number which were on the pay rolls of the industry of that time. The multiple loom system is not nearly so drastic a change as was the automatic loom, and it will, as has been the case with all progressive steps, develop more jobs, not less; furthermore it will reward skill with a greater earning capacity.

"The tendency in the textile industry in recent years has been toward specialization. The introduction of modern machinery, as in other industries, is developing skilled specialists. They, under improved conditions, with activities confined to more productive work, are enabled to accomplish more, accept greater responsibilities and earn more.

"If the stretch-out were eliminated in South Carolina mills today, or if its application were seriously restricted, you would find a much larger percentage of weavers opposing the elimination than are now opposing its application. The resistance in such a case would come from the efficient workmen who are the 'back-bone' of the mill—the real producers—the workmen who have tried the system and like it.

"From the standpoint of the effect of the system upon employment, it has been found that total employment today in mills which have installed the stretch-out is greater than before its application. For this increase in total employment the stretch-out has been responsible both directly and indirectly.

"In conclusion, we would submit that the stretch-out system is an essential part of the forward march of progress in the industry."

# Alabama Election Backs Up Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"A great victory for the cause of education in Alabama," is the description given the passage of the warrant and income tax amendments by Mr. Frank L. Grove, secretary of the Alabama Education Association.

Gov. B. M. Miller also expressed his gratitude to the voters of the State who returned a majority vote for the income tax and $20,000,000 warrant amendments.

"The results of the election July 18 show that the people of the State are willing and anxious to pay the $11,000,000 due education as well as to pay the debts for certain other services and that they are willing to levy additional taxes where these taxes best can be paid," Mr. Grove said. "The teachers of Alabama understand, of course, that the ratification of the debts and the levying of the income tax will not add new money for the operation of the schools next year.

"The proceeds of the income tax will be used specifically to fund the debts and after this is done to decrease ad valorem taxes. The passage of the two amendments, however, means that the warrants held for months by thousands of teachers will be made liquid and that a beginning toward funding the debt will be made immediately. Thus while no new money will be forthcoming for education, the educational situation has been vastly improved by the recent election."

# Legion Honors South Carolina Woman For Outstanding Public Service

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GREENVILLE, S. C.—In recognition of her outstanding public service, the distinguished service awards committee of the South Carolina Department of the American Legion has unanimously voted the award this year to Mrs. Margaret Smyth McKissick, who has a long and commendable record for unselfish and effective public service.

Mrs. McKissick has served the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs in the capacity of vice-president for four years; acted as chairman of conservation for four years; six years as vice-chairman of the legislative committee, and for 17 years was chairman of the reformatory, or industrial school committee of the organization. She now is serving her second term of six years as chairman of the board of trustees of the endowment fund of the federation. Mrs. McKissick has served as treasurer and member of the board of the D. A. R. school at Tamassee, and now is an honorary member of the board.

She is serving her fourth term as one of the trustees of the John de la Howe State School, and is the only woman on the board. She represented South Carolina in Philadelphia, in 1925, at the planting of the 13 memorial trees in Independence Square, planting the South Carolina tree in dirt from five Revolutionary battlefields in this State.

Mrs. McKissick is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, having been affiliated with this organization since its inception. From this organization she has received high honors, local, state and national; having been elected a unit president, department president, national executive committeewoman and national vice-president. She has served as chairman of its national legislative committee, chairman of trophies and awards committee, and area chairman of the membership committee. For six years she was department rehabilitation chairman, and for 10 years unit rehabilitation chairman.

At present she is vice-regent of the South Carolina D. A. R., and president of the Greenville Garden Club of South Carolina.

### Charlotte Plan Makes Goal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The "Renovize Charlotte" campaign headquarters announced that the $500,000 goal of the three months' campaign to obtain new construction and repair work on homes and business buildings has been reached, with total pledges in the headquarters totaling $500,268.49. Total pledges of $21,680 were received in the last day, enabling the goal to be reached almost a month before the scheduled close of the campaign, Mr. Bailey Groom, campaign manager, announced.

# Alabama Farmers Begin Retiring Cotton Lands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama farmers have begun the task of plowing under the 807,000 acres of cotton lands pledged to be retired in the nation-wide movement to control production.

The work of retiring the cotton lands is being speeded up to permit the farmer to plant a crop of cowpeas or, perhaps, corn after the cotton has been plowed under. Since Alabama farmers have completed their work of cultivating this year's cotton crop, they have ample time on hand to carry out this task and Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of extension service, said a majority of the farmers are anxious to utilize their idle time by planting feed crops now.

# Potential Gangs Find New Outlet By Seattle Plan

## Energies of Unemployed Youth Led by Play to Future Usefulness

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—A glimpse of the silver lining in the gangster cloud is afforded in this city where an intensive community effort is being directed toward providing wholesome recreation for the young unemployed.

The Parent-Teacher organization working with the Park Board and with the aid of service and welfare clubs have utilised during the summer the city's 26 public playgrounds field houses, and municipal beaches in providing, in addition to children's activities, for those from "16 on."

The potential gang leader of the neighborhood has become interested in directing, from a stepladder, the decorations of the field house gymnasium, for a community dance, young girls have been afforded swimming instruction and hundreds have attended the art study classes provided at the new Seattle Art Museum and the Henry Gallery at the University of Washington.

While the work was motivated by the immediate need of preventing gangs and of keeping Seattle youth from joining the army of youthful hitch-hikers, the work is now seen as a permanent part of the municipal recreation program and provision is now being made for the leisure occupation of those freed by the new five-day week as provided by the National Recovery Act.

Tennis tournaments, amateur dramatics, inter-city field events, swimming meets, handicraft exhibits, have been attended by interested parents; mothers have worked to make pretty dresses for daughters out of odds and ends for community parties or to get young sons ready for camping and hiking.

While the "work of playing" has been of immeasurable value to the community it has been of little extra expense to the taxpayer. Orchestras have contributed their services, and service clubs have provided the wherewithal whenever a small individual fee has been necessary for some undertaking.

One of the provisions made by the municipality is a camp in a park outside the city where an average of 50 children at a time are accommodated overnight at a cost of only 50 cents a child. Girls and boys go alternately.

One of the most patronized summer activities is the nature hiking supervised by the Parent-Teachers.

## World Conferences Appear at a Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

dogmatic. They, too, survey the post-war history of scores of meetings that have dragged on to inconclusive finales in half the spas and capitals of Europe.

But they also find many successes for the conference method. They point notably to the Lausanne reparations meeting as a complete illustration of a diplomatic problem which could not have been handled otherwise than by a day-to-day, while-the-anvil-is-hot, exertion of group conferring.

There the conference method, in its modified form of private discussions within a general framework, seemed to be the only possible mechanism. Likewise the two naval conferences, in Washington and London, handled a job which required the impulsion of a great world gathering to force laggards along toward agreement.

So these more responsible critics conclude that the conference method should definitely not be dropped on the scrap heap. They do advance, however, certain prerequisites which should be met as far as possible before conferences are assembled. They take particular note of the lessons and pitfalls of the London meeting.

Their prerequisites are:

**Prerequisites for Success**

1. Issues must be clearly defined, and simple—or isolated—enough to offer rational prospect of grappling with successfully. If they are vague they lead to failure, if too complicated they should be tackled piecemeal.

2. Conference delegates must know how to confer. There is a vast technique of conference, based largely upon full exchange of information, preservation of issues in fluid form, tolerance and willingness to see the other fellow's necessities. It is simply inviting defeat, critics say, to combine inexperience with mediocrity in the way, for instance, President Roosevelt did in selecting some of his group to go to London. Hardly an observer, however discreet, has failed to emphasize that condition.

3. Open diplomacy should not be permitted to degenerate into magnifying of national differences. The trouble is that the open forum has served often to intrench national positions. "Confidential diplomacy," which is neither secret at one extreme nor mere headline-seeking at the other, seems the obvious objective.

**Tools in Trained Hands**

The only basis of diplomacy is experience. And recent history teems with illustrations of how the world's business should and should not be conducted. It all proves that conferences, the older-fashioned methods of ambassadorial long-distance contact, and the newer style of peripatetic statesmen traveling from capital to capital, are each tools which can be usefully used, but demand intelligent workmen deserving to be called leaders.

Take first the successful pacification of Franco-German rivalry through the Locarno pacts. As far as machinery goes these historic accords might have been evolved two centuries earlier. Pourparlers through ambassadors, and direct talk between M. Aristide Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, all conducted in private, produced results. But the method was as old as the hills. There was no hint of utilizing at the start the prize post-war mechanism of conferences, although plenipotentiaries did eventually gather at Locarno for polishing-up and signature.

Take the successful ending of Anglo-American naval rivalry in 1929-1930. This diplomatic episode combined private dealing through ambassadors, visits of statesmen, and ultimately a great conference. Incidentally, a thoroughly damaging failure of one conference—the 1927 effort at Geneva—preceded the ultimately successful meeting.

During its latter phase this negotiation could scarcely have been conducted more ably nor variedly. President Hoover and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, his Secretary of State, first delicately hinted their willingness to do business by a statement at Geneva; they got in touch with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Lossiemouth; they reached an agreement with him on the Rapidan; and they only got their accord implemented after three months' hard conferring in London. But the procedure was all appropriate and efficient. Nobody called for the abolition of conferences after that London meeting.

**Stimson's Informative Contacts**

Take Mr. Stimson's linking of Europe and America in his visit to foreign capitals at the time of the Hoover moratorium. It is a safe conclusion that Mr. Stimson learned more valuable information for the safeguarding of American interests by his series of long private talks in Rome, Paris, Berlin and London than Mr. Cordell Hull did in his interchanges in the unreal and tense atmosphere of the London Economic Conference. Of these two ventures of two secretaries of state there is no doubt that Mr. Stimson profited most, although Mr. Hull stands ready to extend his own contacts in the same way.

Take next Mr. Stimson's conduct of American-Japanese relations over the Manchurian adventure. Here if only a conference or a direct contact could have been established, it seems likely that many serious consequences would have been avoided.

There was at no time a direct meeting of minds between a really authoritative Japanese and a really responsible American, for ambassadorial contacts were impersonal, stilted, long-range and often unreal. Had the United States been able to participate fully in the work at Geneva this might have been avoided. Had Mr. Stimson called a conference of the signatories to the Nine Power Treaty early in the dispute, Japanese, American, and world policy would undoubtedly have been modified and perhaps harmonized. As it was, intercontinental note-writing only added to the confusion at Geneva, and produced nothing but stalemate.

**Misuse of Opportunities**

Out of all this recent history, which could be multiplied many times, it is clear that the world does not need new diplomatic machinery, that it must not scrap what has proved useful, but merely that better and more far-sighted leadership must be expended through existing emthods. Conferences have proved their worth, it is only the misuse of conferences which today has riddled the world's faith in them. Nevertheless, the misuse of such opportunities is manifestly a damaging fact, and the danger of adding to existing suspicion and mistrust, and making national positions even more intransigent, is often present.

The world sees that there is no fool-proof tool for conducting its affairs. The age of high-speed transportation and instantaneous speech has enormously facilitated the task of understanding: it has also made it easier to magnify misunderstanding once that evil has crept it. Sometimes it is possible to understand one's fellow-diplomat's meaning and motives only too well. But the advantages of speedy contact and instant speech far outweigh the disadvantages. And in the brave—though now somewhat daunted—new world of diplomacy all that is needed is good sense and good will.

## Kansas Treasurer Faces Impeachment

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15 (AP)—Tom B. Boyd, serving his third term as state treasurer of Kansas, faced arrest and impeachment proceedings today in connection with the state's $1,000,000 bond forgery scandal.

After directing Mr. Lester Goodell, Shawnee County attorney, to prepare a warrant for the treasurer's arrest, Gov. Alf. M. Landon wrote a letter to Boyd requesting his immediate resignation. Later, the Governor announced impeachment proceedings would be pressed unless Boyd resigned.

The specific charge against Boyd, prepared by the county attorney, alleged the state treasurer did "unlawfully, feloniously and willfully convert to his own use and to the use of one Ronald Finney, the sum of $150,000 of the moneys of the State of Kansas." Finney, Emporia and Topeka bond broker and market speculator, is under arrest on a charge of uttering $20,000 in forged bonds to the National Bank of Topeka. Leland Caldwell, an employee of Finney, is under arrest on similar charges.

## Claxton Is Withdrawn From Havana Harbor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—American warships remained on guard in Cuban waters today as reports from the island republic said conditions there were continuing to improve.

The eported improvement at Havana was so great, in fact, that the navy last night withdrew one of its destroyers, the Claxton, from the Cuban capital and sent it around the island to Guantanamo Bay, American naval base.

This left only the destroyer Taylor at Havana. But instructed to await orders after passing through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic was one of the new 10,000-ton cruisers, the Richmond. Her orders were dispatched at about the same time the destroyer Sturtevant was told to stand by at Manzanillo, on the south and east of the island.

President Roosevelt kept close watch on the situation. His advisers predicted that all the warships would be withdrawn shortly.

# Cespedes Régime Begins Work On Cuba's Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

administration headed by provisional president de Cespedes.

The American attitude was conveyed to the diplomats yesterday at a meeting in the Spanish embassy. Señor Luciano Lopez Ferrer, the Spanish Ambassador, is the dean of the corps.

Havana streets bustled with activity today as all industries were resumed, the general strike which brought about the downfal of Gen. Gerardo Machado's régime having been brought to an end.

Other governments in addition to the United States indicated recognition of the new regime. At the Mexican Legation it was said that any new government was automatically recognized, unless diplomatic representation was withdrawn and, therefore, in the case of Cuba recognition is established.

Italy accepted the new government and a similar disposition was indicated throughout the diplomatic corps.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Welles defined the attitude of the United States as being that formal recognition was unnecessary because the new Government apparently answered the desires of the people and offered all guarantees. However, it was said, the American Ambassador expressed an intention to get in contact with the State Department at Washington to the end tha a fotrmal notification might be issued that America's recognition of Cuba is continued.

The U. S. Destroyer Taylor was expected to start home sometime today. The Claxton, also an American destroyer, was recalled yesterday. Both ships were sent to Havana Harbor shortly after the new Government took control.

Similarly, it was expected that a U. S. destroyer at Manzanillo would be recalled as the situation was becoming quiet there, paralleling conditions elsewhere in the island.

A new Cuban Government set out today to find solutions for problems inherited from the upheaval that brought the overthrow of the Machado régime.

In the harbor, as a steadying influence, the American destroyer Taylor rode at anchor. The United States navy cruiser Richmond was en route through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic side to await orders.

The destroyer Hamilton was expected to arrive at Manzanillo today, but confidence in the return to normalcy was seen in the recall of the destroyer Claxton.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the provisional president, gathered about him a young and inexperienced cabinet to cope with the political troubles growing out of a widespread strike, now ending, and disorders attending last Saturday's revolution.

They and the whole republic were asked by Dr. de Cespedes in his inaugural address to coöperate in recovery. He asked for unity so that "no one may doubt, in the future, our democracy's capacity for self-government."

Soldiers and squads of ABC opposition members continued to seek out and kill, or imprison for trial, men of former President Gerardo Machado's strong arm squad, the Porristas, who are charged with slaying political opponents in an effort to maintain the Machado dictatorship by force.

The popular temper against remains of the deposed Government, however, cooled considerably.

At least 18 members of the Porra have been slain in the last three days. A score have been wounded. Military authorities estimated that at least 12 were in prison.

Leaders of the Machado régime were in hiding, had fled, or were preparing for flight. Out of Cuba are Machado, who is in the Bahamas; his family, who are in Florida; former Secretary of States Orestes Ferrara, in Virginia; former Secretay of War, Gen. Alberto Herrera, en route to Jamaica, and Octavio Averhoff, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Eugenio Molinet, Machado's Secretary of Labor and Agriculture, who also are in the Bahamas.

The gunboat Cuba arrived here last night and it was expected that Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador and army officers would escort what followers there are remaining to the vessel.

De Cespedes himself took the post of Secretary of State in the Cabinet. The other members sworn in, with the party affiliations and posts, follow:

Secretary of Treasury, Joaquim Martinez Saenz (ABC); Secretary of Justice, Carlos Saladrigas (ABC); Secretary of War, Castillo Pokorny (Nationalist); Secretary of Interior, Frederico Laredo Bru (Nationalist); Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. José Manuel Presno (None); Secretary of Communications, Nacasio Silverio (OCRR); Secretary of Public Works, Eduardo J. Chibas (ABC); Secretary of Agriculture, Rafael Santos Jimenez (Nationalist); Secretary of Public Instruction, Guillermo Belt (ABC); Havana district, Stanislao Cartaya (Nationalist); President's secretary, Raul de Cardenas (Nationalist).

General Julio Sanguily became the new chief of staff of the Cuban army and it was under his authority that repressive measures were issued.

As one of the by-products of the anti-Machado revolution the Cuban national lottery is tied up, for the time being at least, and eventually may be suppressed. Suppression of the lottery was one of the items in the program of the Machado opposition.

## Machado at Nassau Seeks Word From Cuba

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 15 (AP)—Efforts, largely futile, to communicate by telephone with friends and associates in Cuba and a shopping tour to replace clothing in which he fled Saturday occupied Gen. Gerardo Machado, deposed Cuban President, and his companions in exile yesterday.

A wireless message was sent by the former Chief Executive to Key West for delivery to Mrs. Machado and members of their immediate family, who arrived by private yacht.

General Machado's future plans, an associate said, depend on the answers he receives from Mrs. Machado and on advice from friends, in the United States and Europe.

Inquiries were made on his behalf concerning transportation facilities to Bermuda and European countries, the next sailing of which is Aug. 28.

General Machado was accompanied here by four friends, Dr. Eugenio Molinet, former Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. José Izquierdo, former Havana Mayor and chief of the Havana central district; Octavio Averhoff, former Secretary of Finance, and Manuel Mireno, personal aid. Two pilots and a Cuban aviation official shared the plane in which they fled from Cuba.

Arriving at Nassau, the first word from General Machado was a request for rest.

"I am very tired," he said. "I do not wish to talk and I await further from Cuba.

He defended his administration, declaring: "I have been for eight years President of Cuba and the good must be taken with the bad, but I think I have given Cuba a constructive government."

## Machado Proposes To Remain at Nassau

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 15 (AP)—Declaring he is "no longer a factor in Cuba's destiny," former President Machado, who fled into exile when his army revolted, settled down today "happy and contented."

The deposed chief executive, who came to Nassau in an airplane yesterday, believes "anything I might say would tend only to further complicate matters."

He said he knew "of no reason why I should leave here. I am happy and contented." He declared he probably would remain indefinitely at Nassau, a British possession.

There was evidence that his spectacular flight from Havana with his friends was made with the assent and aid of high ranking officials of the new régime.

## Mrs. Machado at Key West

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—The wife, three daughters and other members of the immediate family of deposed President Machado of Cuba, arrived here yesterday in the private yacht General Juan Bruno Zayas.

In the party were Elvira Machado de Machado, wife of the exiled Chief Executive; Angela E. Machado de Obregon, Dr. Baldomero Grau, Rafael Sanchez Lutgardita Grau, Rafael Jorge Sanches and José Emilio Obregon, sons-in-law, and Maria de los Angeles Grau, Giselea Sanchez, Lutgardita Sanchez, Maria Elvira Obregon and Josefina Obregon, grandchildren.

From unofficial sources it was learned arrangements were in progress for a special train, to leave Key West shortly after noon today, to take the party north, probably to New York.

## Worse Conditions Forecast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Cuban Secretary of State who fled Havana with his wife in an airplane Saturday, told the Associated Press in a long distance telephone conversation from Richmond Va., yesterday he believed the coming months would find conditions in Cuba growing "worse and worse."

Speaking from seclusion in his hotel in Richmond, Dr. Ferrara said conditions in Cuba were worse than anything that had happened in Petrograd during the Russian revolution.

## Machado Bust Seized

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—A crowd of about 40 persons raided the office of the Cuban Consulate-General at 17 Battery Place yesterday and took a bust of former President Machado.

## Many Get Denver Jobs

DENVER, Aug. 15 (AP)—A newspaper survey made public Aug. 13 indicated at least 1000 persons have been put to work in Denver since the NRA blanket code became effective Aug. 1 and pay rolls have been increased $1,500,000 annually. Business schools reported demand for graduates has increased.


# General Classified

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

TUTORING children or companion for young lady; well qualified; 16 years' teaching experience; age 39 years. MISS NEWELL HULVERSHORN, 3338 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

**PLAY BROKERS**

IF YOU have a play let me represent you; no advance commission or charges; register play. NAN VON MITREL, 308 West 57th St., New York City.

**EGGS**

CUSTOMERS for strictly fresh eggs. Order in 3, 6, 9 or 15-dozen lots. Unnecessary to return cases. Postage prepaid. Present price 25 cents per dozen. D. D. BARTHOLOMEW, Lawton, Mich.

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**REAL ESTATE**

CAPE COD BARGAIN, HARWICH CENTER—Sprawly Cape Cod cottage, 8 rooms and bath, acre land, pine grove, picturesquely situated; low price for quick sale. Address S-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Real Estate, Insurance*
*Appraisals, Property Management*
Our 28 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
Ohnewald & Denlinger
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937-8

IN ORDER to close estate will sell 7 lots, corner included, located in Palisades, N. J. Write Box H-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.—Summer residence, 9 rooms, corner Follett St. and Ocean Ave.; unsurpassed view of North Shore and all bay racing. Apply to THOMAS W. PAINE (owner). Tel. Marblehead 186-M.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

APARTMENTS—1 room from $28, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $85; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1830. Free auto service.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, completely renovated, hot water heat, garage; reasonable to right party. Asp. 6058 or 8537.

NEW YORK CITY
687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"
A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park, better shops, and midtown business district.
1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager Plaza 3-7692

**OFFICES TO LET**

PRACTITIONER will share beautiful light suite, 3 days weekly or evenings; Times Square section. Write Box C-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**TO LET**

TORONTO, ONT.—Entire top floor of business building for rent, 3750 square feet (50'x75'); very central. 6-10 Johnson St. EL. 4761.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

ATLANTIC CITY N. J.—3 rooms and bath furnished, overlooking beautiful grounds, ocean side; month or permanent, 109 S. States Ave., Apartment B-2.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

ADIRONDACKS—Furnished cottages, also tourists accommodated in my home; bathing beach. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

TORONTO, ONT.—Accommodation for paying guest in refined home, privileges: breakfast and evening dinner. 1375 King Street W. LA. 7009.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 6599.

FLUSHING, L. I.—Room next bath, cultured home; near church; beautiful location; near subway, train. Write Box C-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3439 82nd St.—Double room, beautiful home, suitable (2) men, use living room. MULOCK, Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, near transits, for refined people; light, kitchen privileges. HUND, 611 West 114th; University 4-4717 (mornings).

PORTLAND, ME.—Rooms for transient or permanent guests. MRS. FRANCIS, 141 Spring Street. Tel. 2-7635.

TORONTO, ONT.—Residential hill district, superior home, accommodation, board optional. 270 Poplar Plains Road. Midway 8676.

**ROOMS WANTED**

LADY alone, two unfurnished rooms with bath, in private family; owner's home, Montclair to Summit, N. J.; full particulars; about $30; reference. Box X-50, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Room with piano, light kitchen privileges. Write T-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing: $2.50 per day; booklet. $15 weekly.

**SUMMER BOARD**

CAPE COD SOUTH SIDE
Room and Board at $15.00 per week for the rest of season; airy rooms, shady grounds, all home cooking. Phone Buzzards Bay 53-6.
MRS. RITCHIE'S INN
CATAUMET, MASS.

EUSNER'S FARM and Resort—Cleanliness, homelike, all improvements; best of food in abundance, own products; German-American cooking. Monticello, New York.

**PAYING GUESTS**

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house, quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $30-$35; 6th season; booklet.

CAN accommodate few guests appreciating refined home, beautiful surroundings; located Hills, Northern Jersey; good commuting. Box 206, Mahwah, N. J.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
*Home for rest, study and recreation.*
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

EAST VIEW MANOR, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.; near Long Beach—Loving attention; beautiful rooms, excellent table; shaded lawns; unusually cool; moderate rates; references; booklet on request. Tel. Rockville Centre 2869.

**CARE FOR CHILDREN**

"HOPE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-5.

**REST HOMES**

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME
In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5342, New York City.

**ANTIQUES**

WILL buy antique furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, pewter, clocks, prints, old gold; will pay good prices for right merchandise. H. E. DAVID, 63 Cheney St., Roxbury, Mass.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

MODEL of The Mother Church, approximately 15 inches each side, 10 inches high. Box 298, Hyannis, Mass.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**SUMMER BOARD**

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain, gift wrappings; large commissions. DOEHLA, Dept. S-19, Fitchburg, Mass.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organised advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualised to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered, and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 130 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-32, Watertown, New York.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

MANY SOCIALLY PROMINENT WOMEN who have met with financial reverses are now in business for themselves—selling my hand-made dresses for little girls to their friends and acquaintances in their homes by appointment.
I want to find such a woman in your city also. Styles are so unusual, distinctive, and prices so reasonable, that they only have to be shown to mothers who know quality when they see it. Fall models ready now. Liberal Commission.
Write MARY MOORE, Box 136, Davenport, Iowa.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; also opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 349, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

**HELP WANTED**

WANTED immediately in girls' private country boarding school, man or woman graduate of leading institution to act as academic head in upper school; must be able to teach any college preparatory subject, experienced in progressive methods, and actively interested in young people's pleasures. Write Box M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

SALESMEN WANTED for Boston and also outside territory; Washington, D. C., and also outside territory; Cumberland, Maryland, Baltimore and also outside territory, and Scranton, Pa. For three straight months our Advertising Business has shown a gain in sales over last year. Business men are buying advertising. We offer a good opportunity and a permanent connection to men of experience and sales ability. Our advertising is sold to all lines of business the year round. It consists of exclusive designs and pictures in Art Calendars, Business Hangers, Direct Mail, Blotters, Greetings, Announcements, Fans, Pencils and Novelties, both standard and special. Compensation on commission basis. Customer lists furnished. Territory protected. Write THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

FORMER commercial high school teacher, 28, Columbia University graduate, wishes position as private secretary or other business connection. Will travel. Write Box C-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

WHITE Protestant couple desire care of estate; executive or companion-housekeeper; man careful driver, gardener; well recommended, dependable. MRS. CUSHING, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COOK, colored, year's training dietetics, wishes institutional position. Write Box C-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FIRST-CLASS cook or maid (colored) wishes permanent position N. Y. C.; live out. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1126. 49-54 West 138th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 16-D).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Extensive knowledge of bookkeeping, office routine, experienced, competent, dependable. Write Box R-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TYPIST, office work, part or full time by young woman, 50c first hour, 25c each hour afterwards. Stadium 5973 evenings after 5:30 (Allston, Mass.).

# Canada

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### ST. JOHN

Manchester Robertson Allison Ltd.
Dept. Store Established 1866
Saint John New Brunswick

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

GET IT AT
ROBINSON'S
—That's what more people in Hamilton and district are saying about this alert, bright department store with its famous policy of carrying only good merchandise at the lowest prices compatible with quality—than any time in our history. You'll like it, too . . .
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. Ltd.
*Hamilton's Shopping Centre*
Phone Regent 4400—Shopping Service

A. PARKER & SON
*Cleaners and Dyers*
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

### LONDON

CUMMING
*The Clothier*
394 RICHMOND STREET
Has moved from 342 Richmond Street, London, to their uptown store. Only one store in London, now on Richmond St. a few doors south of Dundas St.
394 RICHMOND STREET
*Also Stores in Stratford and Galt*

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
*of Recognized Ability*
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
THE NEW V-EIGHT
Ford
112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and best repair plants in the world for all makes of cars
Noted for service.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
*It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.*
*ANTHRACITE — COKE*
*BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

66 SUPERTEST 99
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again.
*Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec*
Supertest Petroleum Corp.
LIMITED

BOOMER'S
for
Cakes, Candies, Ice Cream, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Sodas
*Special Creations for Special Occasions*
FREE DELIVERY
181 DUNDAS ST. Phones M-2246. 2247

THOS. J. REDMAN
*UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER*
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
*The Home of Home-Dressed Meats*
Phone Met. 1097 87 Wellington St
Try our phone service

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
*Footwear needs for all the family*
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

## ONTARIO

### LONDON
(Continued)

*EVERYONE'S FRIEND*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
*Western Ontario's Big Dept. Store*
THE AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
is now in progress, with values quite unprecedented. The Furnished Rooms show sale suites.
*THIRD FLOOR*

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
As close to you as your phone.
*PROMPT CITY DELIVERY*
**SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE*
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
*580 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street

CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise. Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired.
385-7 TALBOT ST. Phones Met. 652
102 DUNDAS ST. Met. 2420

IDEAL BAKERY
*MANUFACTURERS OF*
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone MET. 795-W or MET. 2795-J

### OTTAWA

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

STEWART & CO.
*FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES*
Established 1897

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

*The finest selection of*
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
*in America*
*MAIL ORDERS REQUESTED*
A. H. JARVIS
The Bookstore OTTAWA

### TORONTO

QUIET MAY
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
S. T. WHITTALL, *Gen. Mgr.*
Elgin 3624 TORONTO

ENJOY YOUR PERMANENT WAVE at the
Maxton Hairdressing Salon
Prices from $5
A. J. STONE, Proprietor
HY. 0404
1465 YONGE ST. at St. Claire

*Miss Puritan says:*
I'm an experienced laundress and will gladly handle your laundry problems. Give me a trial. You will be more than pleased.
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
43 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Telephone Hyland 1638
Martha Harper Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE STREET (upstairs) ROOM 7
EDNA REAMAN

F. W. COX
R. H. HARTMAN
INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
A call to Adelaide 0251 will bring our Representative to your door.
200 BAY STREET

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
*"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"*
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Phone LY 3163

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

by
WOOLNOUGH
*CORSETIERS*
28 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

When You Return
from your summer cottage let us pick up your bed linen, etc., at your cottage and return it to you at your home in the city all freshly laundered.
We call at the principal summer resorts within a radius of sixty miles of Toronto.
PHONE LL. 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
*Your Patronage Is Solicited*
LL. 3131 - COAL-COKE
LL. 2151 - FUEL OIL

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

SIGNS
SELF STUDIO
31 RICHMOND ST. EAST EL. 4067

*All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing*
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

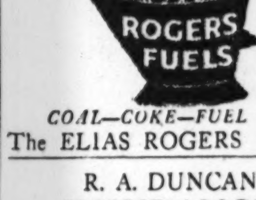
## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED




COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited

R. A. DUNCAN
INSURANCE
LIFE - AUTO - FIRE - BURGLARY
SPECIALIZING IN ANNUITIES
MArquette 2121 600 ALDRED BLDG.

# Local Classified
## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

**APARTMENTS**

EASTBOURNE—Bed and breakfast 21/-; 3 minutes bus, shops and sea. MISS PARKER, 8, Taddington Road

MRS. LEE NORLANDS, Delfene Avenue, Norbreck, near Blackpool late 415 Warbreck Drive—Apartments or board residence; near sea and cliffs; tennis and golf.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES**

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 1 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

"THE HAVEN," Southfield, St. Ives, Cornwall, receives paying guests, with or without board; central for beaches, cliffs, town; modern conveniences; recommended. Mrs. G. Arthur.

**ROOMS TO LET**

GLASGOW—SERVICE ROOMS, unfurnished, new, artistic; coal fire, electric radiator, cooker and kettle each room; constant hot water; inclusive rent; evening meal if desired; personal supervision. 4 Belhaven Terrace, W. 2.

TORQUAY—Room and breakfast accommodation offered in modern bungalow; sea country and moorland views; many repeat visits. MRS. PHILLIPS, Pensilva, Audlay Park.

**POST VACANT**

DERBY—Wanted, a capable, trustworthy woman for quiet country home as general maid; uniform found; salary £40; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. HARDING, lane Oak, Ashbourne, Derby.

LAKE DISTRICT—LADY HELP or CAPABLE GENERAL wanted for couple with baby in small country house, Lake district. Box M-886, 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2.

MAIDENHEAD—Required September, experienced, single-handed nurse for baby from month; willing travel. Write GREIG, The Lawn, Raymead Road.

**POST WANTED**

ENGINEER desires any position of trust and responsibility; highest credentials present employers. Box M-737, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, 32, requires post as private secretary, chauffeuse, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; with Christian Scientist preferred. SHERIDAN, Newton Abbot, Devon.

**WANTED**

LADY living alone would be glad to get in touch with someone desiring companionship. Apply in first instance. Box M-2396, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

# Local Classified Advertising
## Other Than United States and Canada

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

### CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms.

### ENGLAND

AMBLESIDE, ENGLISH LAKES
THE HILL TOP HOTEL
beautifully situated 2 minutes from the market cross; terms from 12/- per day; best centre for motor tours. Telegrams "Hill Top." Phone 112. App. AA.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH Central, near Cliffs, Chines—Sea station 3 minutes, home comforts, excellent cuisine; summer and autumn vacancies; garage; moderate. MRS. N. RASTALL, Argyle House, 185 Holdenhurst Road.

BOURNEMOUTH Tel. Boscombe 1816 BYNG MANSION
Entirely modernized; facing south; 3 mins. sea; near Christian Science church; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH, "THE GAINSBOROUGH," WESTCLIFF—Comfortable private hotel, one minute sea front, adjoining Durley Chine. Prop.: MR. AND MRS. G. H. OLDROYD.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; beach hut for bathing; tennis; garage. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

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## YORKSHIRE

### LEEDS (Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Quality Satisfaction
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Try JOHN WIGHT'S First
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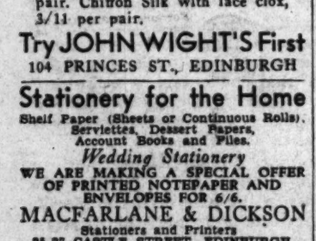
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Specialises
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# Daily Features

## All Nature

### Batfish

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

BATFISH belong to the mailed-cheek fishes, a vast group comprising mostly tropical and subtropical fishes that are characterized by the "bony stay" (backward directed bone) passing from the eye across the cheek.

Fossils of mailed-cheek fishes are extremely rare, but in the case of the batfish, ancestors have been found for them in an extinct flying gurnard found in the ancient rocks of Mt. Lebanon.

In addition to the batfish, the sea-snails, lumpsuckers, sculpins, flatheads, sea-scorpions, and the priest-fish, are all of the mailed-cheek family. Batfish are common on both coasts of the Atlantic, from Newfoundland and Norway, southward.

Though poor swimmers, both short-nosed and long-nosed batfish find their flipperlike fins highly serviceable in a half crawling, half swimming movement on the ocean floor. Their bodies are covered with hard bony warts, and as the fishes hitch along they appear very much like sea toads of indistinct shape. They are of a dusky hue, with the underparts copper-red. From 12 to 14 inches is their maximum length. Warm seas constitute their chief habitat. Some live only in very shallow waters, while others inhabit the deep seas.

## For the Scrapbook

### Recipe for Good Manners

Of unselfishness, three drams;

Of the Tincture of Good Cheer, one ounce;

Of the Essence of Heart's Ease, 3 drams;

Of the Extract of Rose of Sharon, 4 ounces;

Of the Oil of Charity, 3 drams and no scruples;

Of the Infusion of Common Sense and Tact, 1 ounce;

Of the Spirit of Love, 2 ounces.

The mixture to be taken whenever there is a slight symptom of selfishness, exclusiveness, meanness, or I-am-better-than-you-ness.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** The candy makers submit a code, but it doesn't settle which young one in the family gets the ribbon from the box to tie up her hair.

**Los Angeles Times:** You can't expect much more improvement in gasoline. The ad writers have used up all the adjectives.

**Illinois Siren:** He was a failure as an architect, so he went on the stage, but he isn't drawing any better houses.

**Arkansas Gazette:** According to an industrial note, almost 250 chemicals go into the making of an automobile. And several additional ones into the making of it go.

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** It is no wonder these ocean flyers go stale on the technique of landing. They have so few opportunities to come down.


SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

LOOSE COVERS
Frilled and Welted, for 3-Piece Suite, in heavy quality Linen-finish Cretonne, Stuart Period design. Fawn, Green and Cream Grounds. A thoroughly dependable cloth.
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A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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Established 101 Years

When in Glasgow
Dine at COOPER'S
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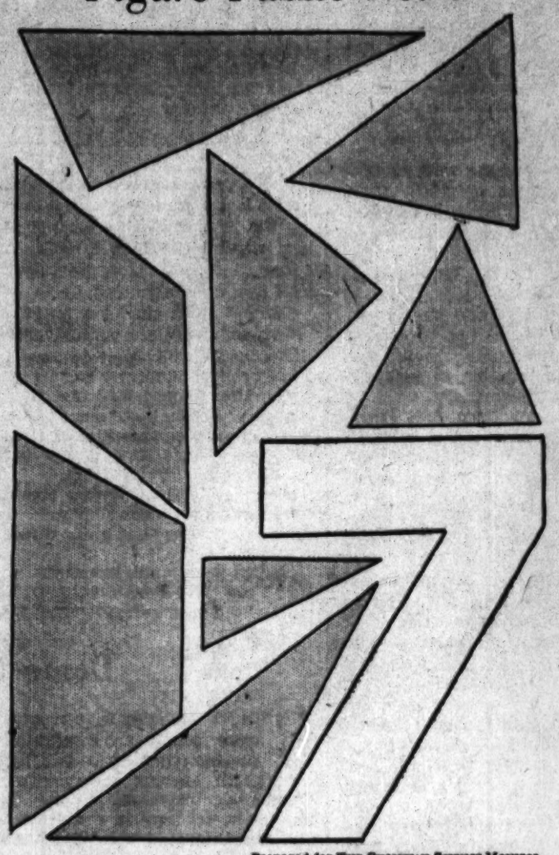
WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 3618


## The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

*NO TRUE work since the world began was ever wasted; no true life since the world began has ever failed.*—SAMUEL HARRIS.

## Figure Puzzle No. 7



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "7" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 7." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

## In Lighter Vein

**Proof**

The man entered the country post office and asked: "Have you a parcel for Mr. Jones?"

"I have," replied the postmaster, "but how do I know you're the man?"

The man produced a photograph of himself. "Have a look at that," he said. "That looks like me, doesn't it?"

"So it does," exclaimed the postmaster, and handed over the parcel without another word.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

**And If Not?**

A certain professor wore side whiskers, much to the discomfort of some members of his family. One day he appeared before them, razor in hand, with one cheek shaven smooth.

"How do you like it?" he asked. "If you think it looks well, I'll shave the other side, too."

**Now Arithmetic Must be Changed**

Teacher: "If a man worked 11 hours in one day, how much—"

Johnny (interrupting): "Teacher, he can't do that; you know the code won't allow it!"

**Safety's Sake**

"Does your father know I write poetry?" asked the suitor.

"Not yet, dear," replied his wife-to-be. "I've told him all about your other faults; but I wanted to see how he took them before I mentioned that."

**The Description**

Mrs. Blupe: "Did you see the Smith twins?"

Blupe: "Yes."

The Mrs.: "Don't you think the boy is a picture of his father?"

Blupe: "I sure do—and the girl is a talkie of her mother."—*Mutual Magazine.*

Humorist

Estate Agent: "One other attractive feature about this property is that you have a delightfully amiable neighbor next door, who is the possessor of the very best set of gardening tools in the district."

**Doesn't Suit**

Young Man (to jeweler): "Will you take back this engagement ring?"

Jeweler: "Doesn't it suit?"

Young Man: "Yes—but I don't.—*Legion Weekly.*

**A Difference**

He: "Can you come to the jeweler's tomorrow, Sweetheart? I'd like to have you select the engagement ring yourself."

She: "In that case, don't you think you had better keep saving up a little longer, dear?"



Published July 18
Winners:
D. Bogen, Chicago.
Miss E. A. Exas, Oakmont, Penna.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
A. M. Eberhart, Richmond Hill, L. I.
P. Defenbaugh, Amarillo, Texas.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
M. Sprechman, Los Angeles.
L. P. Wirth, San Diego.
W. A. Harshbarger, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. L. M. Peaks, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
C. VanOerp, Mercedes, Texas.
Mrs. D. E. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
D. Johnson, Oakland, Calif.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Inclose, enclose** (Miss R. P.)—The "in-" form is preferred by Webster's and, therefore, by this newspaper. This applies also to "inclosure," "indorse," "insure," etc.

**Indexes, indices** (Miss R. P.)—Both have their uses. "Indexes" is the English plural of Latin *index*, and is applied broadly to a table of contents, a directing sign, an indication, etc. "Indices" is the proper Latin plural of *index*, but its use is now restricted to the field of mathematics, where it designates the figures or letters showing the power or root of a quantity.

**Participle and gerund** ("Teacher")—The correspondent requests a discussion of the "-ing word" in the following sentence:

The opposition will be satisfied by the group meeting in Havana.

"Meeting," here, is a participle, its adjective qualities being shown as it describes the group. It is not a group in Washington; it is a group "meeting in Havana."

If the "meeting in Havana" were the principal thing, "meeting" could be construed as a gerund (verbal noun); but the word "group" would then take the possessive case:

The opposition will be satisfied by the group's meeting in Havana.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### One Family

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

A YOUNG woman touring in Jamaica had discovered that her funds were so depleted that further purchases would be impossible. Accordingly, she was enjoying a morning of window-shopping along the streets of Kingston.

In one bazaar there was a native-made silver bracelet which she admired exceedingly. Before she realized it, she was asking the price of it, hoping that it would not be too expensive. But to her disappointment, the woman quoted the price at ten shillings. Reluctantly, the bracelet was handed back.

"You do not like it?" questioned the woman.

"Oh, yes," replied the tourist, "I'd like to buy it very much; but to be frank, I haven't the money."

The woman hesitated a moment, looked at the girl, and then said: "You would like to have something from Jamaica, I see that. Well, I will trust you and you can send the money to me when you get home in the States."

Names and addresses, a frail symbol of a very binding and potent trust, were exchanged. The tourist, 1500 miles away from her home, leaving only her name as security, walked happily out with the bracelet.

A week later, a happy Philadelphian validated the bond of trust and sent a money-order back to the little island. Needless to say, the silver bangle is priceless to its owner, for it is a constant reminder that all the world's peoples are fast becoming brothers indeed.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

132

The trial not only made me sympathize", said the reporter "with the defendent, but also with his family. The prosecuating attorney talked both with me and another paper's representative and said that having endeavored to conduct a fair case, the sensational press was making it hard for him to keep the case from decided on the streets rather than in the court

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).


Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner $1.00

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-1949
Open Sundays

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Evenings 8:40; Prices 50c-$1-$1.50 plus tax
MAT. SAT. at 2:40 All Parts.
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THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Majestic, W. 44 St. (Air Cooled) CH. 4-3141


## Vacation Vocations

*Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.*

### "Book Broker"

A young college boy had noticed that many of his friends were having difficulty in paying the price required for new textbooks each term, and that it was not always easy to find used books which would serve the purpose. He, accordingly, typed and mimeographed advertising sheets stating that he was entering into the business of handling used books on a commission basis. Before long, he became known as the "book broker," and he has continued throughout his college years to help other college students as well as himself. (Mrs.) Ella H.

### Historical Post Cards

A boy whose home is near a fort built by General Oglethorpe to defend the Georgia colony from the Spaniards, has taken artistic snapshots of the old fort, has had them printed on postcards, and is selling them to tourists who visit the fort. He also sells cold drinks, and sells on commission water color sketches of that beautiful and historic locality. Miss Anne M.

## Odd As It May Seem

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The average height of buildings in New York City is a little over five stories.

**South America**—has about 10 inhabitants to the square mile—the United States has about 41.

## The Children's Corner

### Percy and Edward Get Lost in a Tree

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"IT IS a long time, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "since we have heard anything about Percy Pig."

"And Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"There has been little to tell," said Uncle Peter, without looking up from his newspaper. "Their lives have been happy but uneventful. Shall I read to you some of the latest news?"

"No," said Jimmie.

"Where are Percy Pig and Edward Elephant now?" asked Jennie.

"The Pigs and the Elephants," said Uncle Peter, putting down his newspaper, "have been boarding this summer with the Parsnips at Parsnip Village, Massachusetts. In fact they all made one big happy family. Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant helped Mrs. Parsnip with the housework. Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant helped Mr. Parsnip and his seven stalwart sons, Edward, Eben, Ezra, Egbert, Emanuel, Edgar, and Erasmus, with the work on the farm. And Mr. and Mrs. Parsnip and Edward, Eben Ezra, Egbert, Emanuel, Edgar, and Erasmus were soon so fond of Edward and Percy that it was if Edward and Percy were little Parsnips themselves.

"Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant, of course, weren't farmers and they were only at Parsnip Farm for week-ends, but they did what they could. Yes, it was a happy but uneventful time. The only thing out of the ordinary that happened was the day Percy and Edward got lost in the tree."

"Tell us about that," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"The way that happened," said Uncle Peter, "was like this. As everybody with any experience knows, it is easier to climb a tree going up than it is coming down. But Percy Pig and Edward Elephant had never climbed trees."

"I know how you do it," said Jimmie. "You just put your arms and legs round the trunk, and hitch yourself up till you can grab a branch."

"Exactly," said Uncle Peter. "Well, there was one tree on Parsnip Farm that Percy and Edward decided they would like to climb. So for several days they tried hitching themselves up, and at last one day Percy Pig hitched himself up and got into the tree."

"And then I expect," said Jennie, "that he didn't quite dare to try hitching himself down."

"That is just what happened," said Uncle Peter. "There was Percy Pig in the tree looking down, and Edward Elephant on the ground looking up. 'I cannot get down, Edward,' cried Percy, wringing his front paws, 'Whatever shall I do?'

"'I'm sure I do not know, Percy,' said Edward, wringing his front paws. 'But at least I can try to come up, and then we shall be together.'

"I cannot get down, Edward," cried Percy, wringing his front paws.

"So Edward Elephant stopped wringing his front paws and, after several efforts, he climbed up into the tree and sat beside Percy. And then they both began to shout, 'Help! Help! Help! We are lost in a tree! We are lost in a tree!'

"I hope somebody soon heard them," said Jennie.

"Mr. Parsnip," said Uncle Peter, "and his seven stalwart sons, Edward, Eben, Ezra, Egbert, Emanuel, Edgar and Erasmus, were pitching hay in a near-by field. They heard Percy Pig and Edward Elephant shouting from the tree. They dropped their pitchforks and ran for a ladder, and then they found the tree. Edward Parsnip and Eben Parsnip and Ezra Parsnip stood on the ladder. Edward Parsnip handed Percy Pig down to Eben Parsnip. Eben Parsnip handed Percy Pig down to Ezra Parsnip. Ezra Parsnip handed Percy Pig to Egbert Parsnip, who stood on the ground. Then they did the same with Edward Elephant, while all the other Parsnips stood about and cheered."

Where to Go for
Luncheon · Tea · Dinner
· In Europe ·

FRANCE

PARIS

PARIS, FRANCE
PRUNIER
9 RUE DUPHOT, PARIS
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WEST END BRANCH
High Class Fish Restaurant
TRAKTIR
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PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
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HENRIETTE'S
RESTAURANT
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Good International cooking at Low prices
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### Blue Shirts for Green Ireland

THE Irish Free State now has to be added to the list of countries in which there is a strongly developed Fascist movement. While the color of shirt affected by Gen. Owen O'Duffy's "National Guard" strikes a new note, the political tone and even the salute are deliberately modeled on organizations which have played such decisive rôles in Italy and Germany. And the very tumult the advent of the Irish Blue Shirts has caused is itself proof that their opponents at any rate are apprehensive lest the movement may succeed.

It has been evident for some time that the radical nature of President de Valera's social and economic program was causing grave disquiet among property-owning classes, particularly farmers. It has been equally apparent that parliamentary opposition was too disunited to act as an effective barrier. Moreover, animosities of the civil war of 1922 and 1923 have never died down. The interplay of these three factors is the key to events of the last two weeks which—though they have been magnified out of all proportion by a sensation-loving press—nevertheless do point to eventual major developments in Ireland.

General O'Duffy's program includes a complete remodeling of the Free State Parliament on "coöperative" lines. That means each of the big industries or interests in the country would have a right to so many representatives in the legislature and no laws affecting that industry or interest would be passed without the consent of its own representatives. Mr. de Valera's program, on the other hand, envisages the setting up of as many local industries as possible, making each locality self-supporting and to a considerable degree self-governing.

Between these two schemes there is a wide gulf fixed. Perhaps this would not matter if it were not for the fact that Mr. de Valera's ideals find favor mainly among the ranks of those who fought on his side in the civil war ten years ago and were beaten, while General O'Duffy's plan appeals principally to those who fought against Mr. de Valera and were successful.

There are today far too many armed men in southern Ireland not belonging to the forces of the state. On the extreme left is the Irish Republican Army, which drills openly and carries on a perpetual campaign against England and capitalism or any one it regards as their agent. The I. R. A. has to some extent supported Mr. de Valera and undoubtedly has gained new recruits since he has been in office.

On the right are the Blue Shirts, who most people think are armed, but who say they are not. In addition many private individuals carry arms for their own protection.

It is significant that the advent of the Blue Shirts synchronized with the surprise move by President de Valera to form a special armed section of the police, ostensibly to guard public buildings. They are recruited exclusively from his own supporters. The police generally are not armed. They consist mainly of Mr. de Valera's opponents, having been organized by General O'Duffy at the end of the civil war. The regular army was also organized by de Valera opponents. It is in the light of these facts that events of the last week have been judged.

The Blue Shirts are being careful to keep within the law. They are therefore entitled to the law's protection. Mr. de Valera thus is in a paradoxical position, having let the police make baton charges against his own supporters and in defense of his political opponents. It is in his favor that he has upheld the law in this direction.

But the real test of his sincerity will come in the matter of arms. He has already caused the Blue Shirts to hand in a number of revolvers. But he has done nothing to disarm the I. R. A. Until he applies the law equally against friend and foe, the latter cannot properly be blamed if they retain weapons. And while they do so, the dangers of the situation are obvious.

### Birds in Britain

OXFORD is the home of traditional loyalties; but on occasion also it is a pioneer. At the present moment it has espoused a cause greatly deserving of success. It is leading an attempt to establish a British trust for ornithology which, enlisting help from all who are able and willing to give it, will compile and preserve reliable statistics of the food, numbers, and habits of the birds that throng the British Isles.

The success of the last Royal Show at Derby, and the renewed interest in agriculture that is being displayed, not only in England, but in many other parts of the world, indicate that the need for such a trust will soon become apparent all over Britain, for the information which it would supply would be of profound importance to all concerned with forests, fisheries, or crops. In the United States and in other lands, the functions sketched out for the proposed trust are already recognized to be of such value that they are performed by their respective governments.

The study of ornithology stretches back almost to the first syllable of recorded time. Twelve species of bird, including the duck, the goose, and the great bustard, are extant in drawings 8000 years old. Common fowl were kept in captivity in ancient Egypt as early as 4400 B. C., while knowledge of the domestic pigeon can be traced back for nearly 5500 years. By the time of Aristotle, two and a quarter millenniums ago, no fewer than 170 species of birds were known.

The time is ripe for Great Britain to study ornithology systematically. Its investigations would not only assist agriculture; they would be in the interests of the birds themselves. It is generally recognized that lack of knowledge has frequently made laws aimed at the protection of birds unsuccessful, while it is undoubtedly true that many farmers regard birds as enemies, and act accordingly, when a little information would show them that the direct opposite is the case.

Investigations of the Department of Agriculture in the United States, for example, have proved that with a few exceptions the destruction of birds as a means of protecting crops is an unsound policy. Thus, although 10,000 larks eat roughly twenty-seven tons of food a year, about 75 per cent of this consists of stuff injurious to crops. In other words, they encourage the growth of approximately three times as much as they destroy, and on balance therefore they are declared to be a farming asset.

On æsthetic and humanitarian grounds, as well as agricultural, the proposed trust should be a most desirable institution.

### Faster Than Rumor

AMERICA'S radio-listening public is learning to switch its mood quickly. Dreaming along with a waltz, or deep in the plot of a radio drama, or riding the wings of song with some world-famed artist, this public may be called upon to consider, at hardly a moment's notice, latest developments in state affairs.

Such a demand was made Sunday evening when President Roosevelt's statement on the sending of United States warships to Cuban waters was put on the air. Commercial broadcasts were interrupted while a radio announcer brought the President's word to the people. This word was that the Government's action should in no way be construed to signify intervention in Cuban difficulties.

One striking aspect of President Roosevelt's methods of administration is his quickness to make clear to the public the intentions of his acts. At the time of the country-wide banking crisis, he was able to allay in great measure those fears which would only have added to the problem. And with respect to the dispatch of warships to Cuba, he has been able to outstrip with facts the swiftest rumors that might be set afoot.

The radio aided him in both instances. Not that it brought the President's statements to the public very much sooner than the press might have. But it did in both cases bring them unwarped to the people's ear. It did help to prevent widespread misinterpretation of the Government's decision, and to make it more difficult for those who might misuse the official statement.

There is room for the radio in this field of public service. President Roosevelt seems to have weighed its possibilities well. He has shown the great wisdom of getting the facts before the people before anyone has the chance to circulate fictions among them. The good effects of such procedure with regard to national matters fathers a hope that it may some day be extended to international affairs.

### Conference a la Française

SO QUIET and inconspicuous were the colonizing methods of France that not until the great colonial exhibition in Paris in 1931 did the French people themselves fully realize the vastness and extent of their empire. The same absence of publicity has characterized the present French Government's efforts to deal with the difficulties resulting from the economic recession. Thus, M. Edouard Daladier, the Prime Minister, was entirely true to tradition in announcing recently that preparations for the long-awaited French colonial conference were proceeding "in silence and in calm."

Original plans called for the convening of a "French Ottawa" during May. Preoccupied, however, with such international developments as the Washington conversations, the World Economic Conference and the Four Power pact, the French Government was unable to perfect its colonial projects in time. When the date set for the conference arrived, all that materialized was a series of ministerial councils, which laid down the broad outlines of the Government's policy with relation to the colonies.

Since then the Government has been calmly and silently working toward the actual realization of the principal points in this policy. By the time, therefore, "the French National Economic Conference," as it is called, actually does convene—and M. Daladier recently reaffirmed the Government's intention of holding it—it seems probable that the more important measures already will have been not merely decided upon but partially put into effect.

The aim of the conference, defined by the French Prime Minister himself, is twofold: to organize the economic activities of France and its overseas domains on a complementary basis, and to develop not merely the productive capacity of the colonies but their consuming capacity and standards of living as well. With this in view, the Government obtained from Parliament before its adjournment for the summer vacation approval of a number of important projects. Loans were voted for the relief of the colonial farmers hardest hit by the fall in world agricultural prices.

Other loans were provided for aiding the colonies' economic development indirectly through financing schemes of productive public works. To aid the producers of tea, coffee, rubber and oleaginous products, such as copra, peanuts and castor beans—the most important crops of French Indo-China, Equatorial and West Africa—a high protective tariff was imposed on all these products imported into France from foreign countries.

One of the knottiest obstacles to the establishment of Franco-colonial economic collaboration was the conflict between the wine growers in southern France and those in northern Africa who claimed free access to the French market for their grapes and wines. This question was solved, for the present at least, by the voting of a government project which endeavors to reconcile both parties but which is predominantly favorable to France's African possessions. In fact, the project goes so far as to affirm that absolute economic equality shall be the basis, in theory at least, of relations between France and its dependencies.

It can be seen that many of the goals for which the conference was originally planned are thus already well on the way to achievement. There are, of course, a number of other projects still to be considered.

But perhaps other nations might learn a useful lesson from all this preconference activity. For indeed, it would seem that the French Government is carrying to its logical extreme the moral one frequently hears drawn from the recent difficulties of the World Economic Conference: namely, that only complete preparation and comprehensive preliminary accords can pave the way for the success of great gatherings of public representatives.

### Liquor Politics Shows Its Head

"DUPLICITY, double-crossing and double-dealing" were the lot of Maj. A. V. Dalrymple during his four months as director of the prohibition bureau, according to his statement on leaving that post in the reorganization of United States Government departments. Wholesale dismissal of the 1800 employees under his direction, and the granting of permits to five racketeering breweries, all without his knowledge, are among the numerous incidents he attributes to insubordination of his supposed assistants.

The troubles of the Major from San Francisco are indicative of the sinister political forces that are at work to break down any degree of order or efficiency in even the regulation of alcoholic liquor. Major Dalrymple, it was generally understood, was put into the prohibition post only to wind up the affairs of the enforcement bureau, but to do that at least in an orderly manner, to supervise the licensing of breweries under the beer law, and to hold the bootleg gangs somewhat in check until a semblance of preparation could be made for the situation under repeal. But even this was too much for the political henchmen of booze.

It was not enough to bring about repeal; the machinery of enforcement had to be not merely dismantled but rather wrecked—and quickly enough to give the more grasping and conniving promoters an inside track on the market in intoxicants before effective restraints could be put up. It is safe to say that forces of decency and moderation within or without the ruling party will have more of this to contend with so long as liquor is permitted to be an active influence in American business or politics. It is none too early to gird for war to the hilt with the kind of political corruption that always accompanies the exploitation of drink.

### On With the Dance

HENRY TUTTLE came home the other evening from his office displaying signs of more than ordinary joviality. Charlotte Tuttle could hear him humming as he closed the front door, and by the time he had greeted her she concluded that the National Recovery Act must have treated Henry extra nicely that day or that perhaps Junior had written a letter from camp without any pecuniary hints in it.

But Henry's geniality was traceable to something entirely different. He had just finished reading in his favorite newspaper that the Dancing Masters of America, Inc., had met in solemn conclave in New York and had spread the astonishing news that the old-fashioned waltz, gavotte, polka, schottische, quadrilles and lancers were coming in again. The information had thrilled Mr. Tuttle as he felt sure it would also thrill that vast army of men to which he belongs, who learned their dancing before the war.

The kind of dances Henry Tuttle is capable of performing have not been seen in a ballroom for many years. Too long has he been forced to take a side seat where dancing, as it is known to the youth of today, is going on. For years Mr. Tuttle has been approaching prospective partners and asking them shyly if they know how to dance the old-fashioned waltz, only to have them look at him as if he were requesting them to join him in a stroll to the Forum to hear Cæsar speak.

But now it is all to be changed. Not only is the waltz, the reel, true waltz with its serene grace (not the modern substitute), coming back, but also the gavotte, the schottische and the polka.

Particularly the polka! How Henry used to enjoy the polka! How he liked to fling himself around a room and thrust his legs into the air with what he was pleased to describe as reckless abandon. And now it is coming back. The schottische too, that Highland expression of joy with the German name, the possession of which no one could ever explain satisfactorily to Henry when he was a boy at dancing school.

The only thing about the whole delightful prospect that is worrying Mr. Tuttle is a slight doubt as to how Junior will receive the news that he is to be taught the polka immediately on his return from camp.

## Editorial Notes

Dr. William G. Carr, director of research of the National Education Association, has warned educators that the newly adopted codes restricting child labor will greatly increase the number of children attending school. Thus "America's biggest business" will be one of the first to feel the benefits of the National Recovery Act.

A wheel which broke loose from an automobile driven by a Baraboo (Wis.) man rolled half a mile before it stopped. This, however, would probably be called too-free wheeling.

Many mothers of small children seem to think that the "back-to-the-soil" movement is nothing new.

## Venice Views the Motorcar

By SIDNEY A. CLARK

HIGH on two granite columns, in the celebrated Piazetta of Venice, stand the city's two patrons, St. Theodore and St. Mark, the latter being, of course, symbolized by a Winged Lion. St. Theodore, formerly the sole patron, was "shoved over" centuries ago into a very minor position, and one would never know he existed at all were it not for this one prominent monument. He has had to see some millions of tourists buy little brass and marble effigies of the Winged Lion, while not even bothering to learn his, Theodore's, identity. People confuse him with St. Michael because he seems to be slaying a dragon, but mostly they do not think of him at all.

On an April day in 1933, St. Theodore had his first laugh in many centuries, for the motorcar came to Venice and it came on St. Mark's Day (April 25). Venice—and St. Mark—had fought a long losing fight against this innovation. One can easily guess the conversation that took place atop those granite columns.

* * *

"I say, my good Lion, isn't that a brass band I hear?"

St. Theodore does not need to ask. He knows very well it is a brass band and he knows it is furnishing the musical setting for the dedication of the new *strada*. The Lion is sulky and silent. "Oh, *I* know," says Theodore brightly. "It must be for that new road of yours."

"Mine?" roars the Lion bitterly.

"Why of course. It's your day, isn't it? Everything that's worth while in this town is done by you. I must congratulate you on this fine achievement."

The Lion flapped his wings in contempt of this sarcasm. "By the way," continues the ancient saint and a chuckle escapes him. "I wonder if they'll lay the corner stone of that new garage today."

"What garage?" peevishly.

"The new 2000-car garage they're talking about. Don't pretend you don't know."

"They'll never build it, Theodore. Mark my word."

"Mark, your word is exactly wrong this time. You know they'll build it. What's the use of the road without a garage?" The Lion seems to be chewing his cud, but in reality he is grinding his 600-year molars.

"I hear it's to be right beside the Papadopoli Garden, *Leone mio*, which is too bad."

"No worse there than anywhere," mutters the Lion, stroking his whiskers morosely.

"But they're missing a great opportunity."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Can't you see? They ought to build it *in the Piazza* and call it St. Mark's Garage. Your *campanile* could serve as a filling station and—"

St. Theodore suddenly breaks off and laughs till the tears roll down his cheeks. He would topple from his granite column did he not have that long spear to serve as balancing pole.

* * *

Men and Lions get used to anything. They have to in this rushing world. Venice felt sorrowful in April, 1933, at least a goodly portion of it did, but the magnificent motor highway marched in over the Lagoon just the same. A certain pride in this really wonderful accomplishment softened the hurt. The Lion is beginning to boast about it as though he had really initiated the whole project. A water highway, the Rio Nuovo, is to connect the projected garage with Ruskin's beloved Rio Cafoscari and the Grand Canal.

Yes, it will certainly make the Piazza and the Riva degli Schiavoni more accessible, more crowded, but I, for one, don't care. Venice is the one city in Europe where crowds of holiday tourists actually enhance the scene. Perugia one would like to oneself, and Rothenburg and Bruges. Even in Paris one cannot help a foolish and illogical resentment at hearing nothing but English under the arcades of rue de Rivoli. But who wants St. Mark's Square with less than a thousand tourists in it? Who wants to sit at Florian's or Quadris unless it is difficult to find a table? Who wants to float in a gondola through a Grand Canal that is not *en carnaval?*

I like Venice as it is and also as it will be. Let the garage go up. Let the Fiats and the Isottas come, and the Buicks and Citroëns and Opels. They will *not* spoil this queen of cities. You, Saint Theodore, have enjoyed your laugh, and we are glad you could have it, bless your heart, but the Winged Lion—make no mistake—is as self-assured as ever.

## Democratic Aristocrats in Japan

RECENT changes in personnel of a political office supply an interesting illustration of the fact that Japan is a land of paradoxes. It is both ancient and modern; Oriental and Occidental; conservative and progressive; imperialistic, aristocratic and democratic at one and the same time. This is illustrated in connection with the Presidency of the House of Peers.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa has retired from that office after a most meritorious service of thirty years. He was appointed in 1903 to succeed the late Prince Konoye. Both of them were members of the highest rank of nobility outside of the imperial family. Prince Tokugawa was the heir of "the last of the Shoguns," and would himself have been the sixteenth Shogun of his family, if the form of government, with a so-called "military emperor" (Shogun-generalissimo), had not been abandoned and the supreme authority unified in the Emperor. Prince Tokugawa, therefore, was by birth a blue-blooded aristocrat.

But in his boyhood (in 1877) he was sent to England, where he spent several years, lived in an English family and naturally imbibed Anglo-Saxon social and political ideas; so that in all his career he has been quite liberal in his attitude and may properly be called a "democratic aristocrat." On account of his wealth of experience and his personality, he has had a "remarkable success" as president of the House of Peers.

His lack of pride and his unusual adaptability were well illustrated in an incident at Tokyo Station. He had gone there to bid farewell to an American who was retiring from a long service as an English teacher in Japanese schools. When the two were shaking hands, newspaper photographers were making preparations to snap the scene. But a young student, much to Prince Tokugawa's amusement, pushed in and obtained place in the photograph!

By a singular coincidence, Prince Tokugawa is succeeded in the post of president of the House of Peers by Prince Konoye, son of the one mentioned above. The new president was born of one of the five noble families which, in the old régime, were qualified to furnish a regent. Prince Konoye, therefore, is also a blue-blooded aristocrat by heredity; and he is likewise liberal and democratic in attitude.

He was a student of the First Higher School (Tokyo), which is practically the preparatory school of the Imperial University and is a very democratic institution. The students are required to live in dormitories under a kind of self-government; they live in a very economical way, and they recognize no privileged class. Prince Konoye was probably subject to the school restrictions, without favor on account of high birth. One of the peculiar customs of that institution is a "storm," on the first night, a kind of hazing of the new students. It is not unlikely that Prince Konoye was a victim of the pranks of his "seniors."

In his last year he was a pupil of the American teacher of English mentioned above. His name was called, in roll call, as in the case of the others in the class, without even the prefix of "Mr." He stood on his own merits and never put on any airs. He conducted himself in a dignified, but not pompous, manner, and won universal respect. He was, and is, a true "gentleman," another "democratic aristocrat."

These two personages furnish a good illustration of the statement made once by Mr. Hugh Byas: "Japan is the only Oriental nation in which the new wine of Western ideas has not burst the old bottles."

E. W. C.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Existence on Other Planets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial commenting on the possibilities of man existing on the planet Mars regardless of the recent discovery of insufficient oxygen there, you might have gone a little further with your reasoning and analogies.

From what we can observe on this earth, it is quite clear that material conditions cannot stop life from being expressed. It is all a matter of relativity and adaptation. There is nothing impossible to the creator of the universes, but we being in a rut, are apt to reason from but one viewpoint.

For instance, we might consider it an impossibility for man to exist on the sun, but are we right? If the sun is a seething mass of burning gases and molten matter, then the liquid iron or some unknown element there, might take the place of our liquid water. Now as chemists claim that the human body is made up of nine-tenths water and one-tenth mineral salts, so likewise might not the bodies of a sun man consist of nine-tenths of their liquid iron and one-tenth of some infusible element which we as yet know nothing of?

Creations on the sun having been made from gases or materials at hand and under the prevailing conditions there, would be made so as to exist and enjoy these environments which seem so impossible to us. In fact, the material man, or kind of man there, could not exist without them.

Of course, if there are sun people, they might reasonably contend it to be absolutely foolish to even conjecture the possibility of man living on any little planet like ours, where it is perpetually pitch dark (relatively), and so intensely cold that all iron water, the chief ingredient of the sun man, is frozen up solid. O. F. Z.

Coronado, Calif.

### "When Is An Antique?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with interest that I read your editorial "When Is an Antique?" In the mind of the writer of your article there seemed to be fear lest an antique in quantity might cease to be an antique. Perish the thought, and let your writer dwell on the distinction between the commonplace antiques and the valuable ones. An antique is no less an antique for being plentiful and commonplace, such as, for instance, Roman copper coins. I remember having been offered such by the bagful, but they had scarcely any value other than that of the metal contained in them, their quality being too poor to entitle them to a claim even in a mediocre collection of coins. But they were surely antiques.

I am told that in recent years in Germany there was a definite age required of an antique, namely, it must be not less than thirty years old. This result was reached by assigning arbitrarily thirty years to each generation and by using the established formula that no two generations ever do the same thing precisely alike. Accordingly, everything thirty years or more in age would, according to this definition, never be exactly duplicated, but would be the product of a generation that had had its day and was giving place to the next generation. This definition has at least the merit of giving a definite time limit, so supplying a yardstick which can be applied to any object.

Here in Boston, in the work of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, we have a somewhat different rule. As a matter of fact, we don't bother much whether or not an object is an antique. For our purposes, if it isn't one now it will be one presently, and the time to collect or accept an object is when it is offered our collections as a gift. If we are sure that they will be wanted by our successors we take them when they are to be had for nothing. Doubtless the rule for the collections of an antiquarian society would be somewhat different from that for the collections of an individual. For his purposes, the German rule is probably the least that could be required, and the yardstick roughly applied by many individuals would be not so bad, namely, that an antiquity must be at least 100 years old. But what havoc such a rule would work with Sandwich glass, for instance, to mention but one antique of the many popularly collected hereabouts.

WM. SUMNER APPLETON.

Boston, Mass.

### Benefits of Shaking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the fifth month after the earthquake in Long Beach one sees many buildings repaired, remodeled or wholly rebuilt, and the new structures excel the old in beauty. The quake was a blessing in disguise for many workers, although it was pretty well disguised.

Many of the smaller hotels and apartment houses have a front or side wall missing and people riding by can inspect the interiors from the street. This condition is very convenient for those looking up rooms, but probably will not become popular with landlords.

When we southern Californians ask our wise men why this calamity visited us, they give us no comfort, but tell us it was brought about through our own "fault."

When young our parents often suggested, "A good shaking would do you good." Perhaps this accounts for the great piety attained by those of us living in the earthquake belt, who get these shakings regularly, and perhaps that is why our State is so like an Eden. And yet if saintliness were developed by this shaking process, how angelic the people of the whole country would be after riding in flivvers for a quarter century.

Well, anyhow, an earthquake is one thing you cannot shake off, but perhaps a little shaking from mirth may help to do so.

VINTON A. HOLBROOK.

Long Beach, Calif.